Wilmington Journal.

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HE WILMINGTON JOURNAL
A. ENGELHARD, Editor and Prop.

WHOM ALL LETTERS ON BUSINESS MUST BE ADDRESSED.

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WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1872.

Senator Ransom's Speech.

n almost every section of the country nator RANSOM's late speech advocating e removal of Governor VANCE's disabiles is attracting attention and receiving orable and flattering comment. The ltimore *Gazette*, in an article severely ti izing the course of Senator Buckingm, thus incidentally refers to it:

"Our limits do not permit us to reproce this really touching speech with which neral Ransom modestly advocated it. It s a model in this, that he steered, with inite success, between concession and ything like defiance. It was an ingeous, manly, and, in the true sense, solerly speech."

Save him from his Friends.

If there be any truth in the old saying, at a man is to be known by his friends— a word, that "birds of feather will flock gether," "the present President" of e United States occupies a position that would be decidedly complimentary to l "questionable." If he be an honest an, personally, he has more cause than er a President before had, to cry out, ave me from my friends." Anything like omplete list of the swindlers and thieves ho support and sustain President Grant, uld more than exhaust the columns of e JOURNAL. Two men, however, who ve recently come to the front, in a small ay, deserve a passing notice.

One Mr. Bumpstead, the Chairman of e Jersey City Grant Committee, was a legate to the Philadelphia Convention, d took an active part in the renomination General Grant. He returned home juant with success, but had scarcely shaken e dust of the Quaker city from his feet e he was sentenced, by an unappreciae Court, to the penitentiary for robbing e city of which he is an official. A conporary pertinently asks, will this create vacancy in the Chairmanship of the Jery city Grant Committee? Before we ply, we desire to know whether the ourt that sentenced the unfortunate umpstead was a Federal Court, and hether President Grant has the power to ardon him.

The other prominent supporter to whom e referred, is one Joseph G. Hester, a ative of North Carolina, and well known the citizens of this place. Mr. Hester a noted spy and detective in the United ates service. His last exploit in this line as the chloroforming and kidnapping of r. Bratton in Canada. To the citizens Wilmington, however, he is better known the man who, when agent for a Raleigh ottery concern, swindled them out of nds entrusted to him.

Grant, Bumpstead and Hester! what a eet trio!

overnor Caldwell—Captain Trezavant's Case.

"When the devil is sick,
The devil a saint would be,
When the devil is well,
A devil of a saint is he."

Governor Caldwell has written a letter the Hornets Nest Fire Company of harlotte, of which Captain Trezevant is a ember, declaring that, in his opinion, the rrest of that gallant gentleman "was unthorized by law and was both a public nd a private wrong, deserving the severest ondemnation;" that he had forwarded the roceedings of the Fire Company to President Grant, together with his "most solemn rotest against the action of the parties aking the arrest, for the unlawful manner which it was done." The Governor ys further:

"The citizens of this State may rest asred that so long as I have the honor to main Governor of North Carolina I shall my whole duty in protecting their rights nd liberties, and that I shall not tolerate e slightest invasion of either the one or e other."

A great change seems to have come over e spirit of our Governor's dream. We ar "the devil is sick and a saint would— e beg pardon—we fear "the Governor is candidate and a patriot would be." Last ear, when Caldwell was only a Governor nd not a candidate, ere Grant had spurned im from his feet, when Settle was still in eru, when the writ of *Habeas Corpus* was uspended in South Carolina, certain citiens of Cleaveland county were arrested in orth Carolina by Federal troops from outh Carolina, carried to South Carolina nd there imprisoned; but we heard then o talk about "the unlawful manner of the rrest," or that it was "deserving of the everest condemnation." We heard then othing about our Governor's "most olemn protest." We heard then no brave ords about "protecting the rights and berties of the people," or about resisting he "slightest invasion of either the one or he other." But that was "when the Governor was well, and a devil of a Governor was he." Circumstances alter cases wonderfully. Caldwell is now a candidate, nd is politically sick nigh unto death. He s beyond the reach of either allopathist or omeopathist; Farrar's Electric, even, cannot help him.

But the matter is too serious for jest. uppose Governor Caldwell's wish had een complied with and the writ of *Habeas Corpus* had remained suspended in South Carolina? Of what avail would our Governor's most solemn protest have been, or rather, it would be better to ask, would he have made any protest? Fortunately for Captain Trezevant, the Legislature of North Carolina, in view of the slavish subserviency of Governor Caldwell to President Grant in the matter of the arrest of the citizens of Cleaveland county, made it the duty of the Attorney General to apply for writs of *Habeas Corpus* in behalf of citizens of the State unlawfully arrested. More fortunately still, the Democratic members of Congress were able, in spite of a Radical Governor, and in spite of a Radical President, and in spite of a Radical Senate, to force from the hands of the President the power to arrest and imprison citizens without warrant of civil law. But for this, Captain Trezevant would to-day be sweltering in a South Carolina jail. And yet this man Caldwell, the man who refused to allow the officers in charge of the Asylums to draw the money paid by the people of the State for the support of the unfortunate creatures under their charge, and who refused to allow the officers of the Penitentiary to draw the money in the Treasury of the State for the support of the convicts until they were on short rations, and until a mutiny had broken out that could not be quelled, until life was lost, this same Caldwell, who could find no law to organize the militia in time to save the lives of the gallant Wishart and the other good citizens murdered in Robeson county, but who could find law to commission and arm a company of negroes in Wilmington as soon as it was asked to be done, the man who sought to continue the power of the President to suspend the writ of *Habeas Corpus*, the man who went through the Holden-Kirk war, the second officer in rank in the State, without one word of censure or disapproval, the man who is now the candidate of a party that has formally endorsed that war, the man who prepared, and by whose influence was passed a bill, that at one dash of his pen gave to thieves and robbers seven million dollars of the people's money; this man, we say, now comes forward and prates about protecting the rights and liberties of the people of North Carolina.

"When Tod is a candidate,
Tod a patriot would be;"

but we cannot forget that

"When Tod is a Governor,
A devil of a Governor is he."

Radical Legislative Address of 1868.

We begin this morning the publication of the infamous Legislative address issued by the Radical members of the Legislature during the campaign in 1868. The name of Tod R. Caldwell is the first on the list of signers. The authorship of the Address is a matter of dispute, Judge Reade, Senator Pool and Tod Caldwell being the principal candidates for the disgrace. It bears the car-marks of each of these men, and we doubt not that each had a hand in it. We shall comment on it hereafter. The declaration of Mr. McKay, that there will be "no parlor and no kitchen," is the legitimate fruit of the seed sowed by Caldwell, Reade and Pool in 1868. The address met with such a torrent of indignation that its circulation was soon put an end to; indeed, it was with much difficulty and some expense that we were enabled to procure a copy. Senator BLAIR, while on the Southern Outrage Committee, stated that he had been unable to get one anywhere. We trust our readers will give it a careful perusal.

Radical Legislative Address of 1868

We conclude this morning the publication of this notorious document. It is curious to see how fully the events of the last four years have demonstrated the falsehood of some of its main statements. In that address Caldwell charges that it was the purpose of the Southern wing of the Democratic party "to find some possible opportunity again to raise the flag of treason, establish their still longed-for Confederacy, and to restore slavery," and yet this same Southern Conservative party has, with unexampled unanimity, resolved to vote for Horace Greeley for the next President.

The Address asserted that the election of Grant would "restore confidence, improve the public credit, and secure the general peace and quiet of the nation," and yet abroad we have unsettled troubles with England and Spain, and indeed in almost every quarter of the globe. At home in every Southern State, and in Illinois, New York, and Pennsylvania, if not in other Northern States, the peace has been, when it suited the President, the peace of the bayonet. Indeed, it is a perfect absurdity to talk about the peace and quiet of the country. The Address also says "we do not question the legal right of any man to employ whom he pleases or not to employ at all," and, in spite of this, there is now upon the Statute Book a law that makes it a penitentiary offence for a man to do the very thing that Caldwell then asserted men have a perfect right to do!

But we merely notice these things in passing on to the real point and purpose of the Address. Caldwell's purpose was to rally and consolidate the colored vote for General Grant, just as it is now the purpose of Governor Caldwell, Mr. McKay and other Radical candidates to rally and consolidate that vote now. This is what Caldwell said in 1868.

"Did it never occur to you, ye gentlemen of education, property and character, to you, ye men and especially ye women, who never received anything from these colored people but services, kindness and protection—did it never occur to you that these same people, who are so very bad, will not be willing to sleep in the cold, when your houses are denied them, merely because they will not vote as you do? That they may not be willing to starve, while they are willing to work for bread? Did it never occur to you that revenge, which is so sweet to you, may be as sweet to them? Hear us, if nothing else you will hear, did it never occur to you that if you kill their children with hunger, they will kill your children with fear? Did it never occur to you that if you good people maliciously determine that they shall have no shelter, they may determine that you shall have no shelter?"

This is certainly one way to have "no parlor and no kitchen," for the torch of the incendiary will respect neither the one nor the other any more than Sherman's bummers did in South Carolina. In going through that State just after the war closed, we were painfully struck with the fact that they made no distinction, and that there was, indeed, "no parlor and no kitchen."

It will be remembered that this Address was issued in the Summer of 1868, and that for twelve months and more murder and arson, and robbery and rape were crimes of most frequent occurrence. In certain portions of the State citizens allege that they found it necessary to combine, and to combine in secret to protect themselves, their families and their property, and that but for the interposition of these dreaded secret combinations, the condition of affairs would have been without a parallel in the civilized world.—Men will protect themselves. If they cannot do so openly, they will attempt to do so secretly. But whatever may have been the case in the past, there is now no cause for secret combinations for defence. We have now the right to bear arms, and in public. Governor Caldwell says we have a right to unite in military organizations, and that he will issue arms to us. If, then, in a crusade against "the wealth and intelligence" of the State, that is against the white people, it shall be attempted to bring it about that there shall be no parlor and no kitchen, the attempt will be openly met.

The fruit of Radical teaching in 1868 was a plentiful crop of crime. We trust it will not be the fruit of the teaching of 1872. It is strange, however, or rather it is not strange, that in each campaign the same means should be resorted to. Four years ago we were threatened with murder and robbery and burning. In four years a five column Address has simmered down to five words, and they are—"No parlor and no kitchen."

Grant and his Generals.

"Fighting Joe" Hooker has been interviewed by an enterprising newspaper reporter in San Francisco. The General was quite talkative. He says of General O. O. Howard, the Chief of the Freedman's Bureau: "He is a very bad man, but he's "a pious character. Oh, I know him so "well. He wrote to me in New York, "offering me a professorship in his "negro college. I knew it would involve "some money, and I had none to spend in that way. I respectfully declined the "honor. Howard is a queer man. He "went to Arizona to escape an investiga-"tion of certain Freedman's Bureau af-"fairs. The Government had so many "investigations lately that they were not "anxious about it, and so it was an easy "matter to find pretext to send him off."

"He was always a woman among troops "If he was not born in petticoats he ought "to have been, and ought to wear them. "He was taken up with Sunday Schools "and the temperance cause. Those things "are all very good, you know, but have "very little to do with commanding an "army corps. He would command a "prayer-meeting with a great deal more "ability than he would an army."

The following extract will show what "Fighting Joe" thinks of the great Ulysses:

Reporter—I suppose you don't intend to vote for Grant for the next term, then?

Gen. Hooker—Well, I used to live here in San Francisco, and I've come out here to visit my friends. But I've got to get back in time to vote for Horace next November—in fact, that's about all I've got on hand this summer.

Reporter—You seem enthusiastic on the subject, General.

Gen. Hooker (with a good-natured laugh)—We'll he's going to be the next President. I had that fixed before I came out here. His nomination is no joke at the East. But you are so far away here that news reaches you slowly.

Reporter—I suppose you have no very excellent reasons to be partial to Grant?

GRANT'S MORAL SENSE.

Gen. HOOKER (with considerable vim) Grant has no more moral sense than a dog. His treatment of me after the battles of Lookout Mountain and Ringgold proves that.

Sherman, Halleck, Meade and Schurz, and indeed all of his brother Generals, except Thomas, came in for a large share of detraction, but we have not space for any more of it. "It is none of our funeral."

LOCAL.

THE RADICALS.

Delegates to the County Convention—The County and the City both heard from—Schenck Ahead.

Yesterday was the day pitched upon by the Radicals for formally opening the campaign in this district by the nomination of delegates from the different townships in the county, and wards in the city, to the approaching County Nominating Convention, to be held at Rocky Point on the 29th inst. There are many aspirants for all sorts of offices, and a nomination in this county, with its huge Radical majority, being equivalent to an election, there was the more interest manifested in the nomination of the delegates. The principal interest, however, was excited by the fact that J. W. Schenck, Jr., the present incumbent, and S. H. Manning, a merchant on the wharf, of Radical proclivities, were running a hard race for the nomination as Sheriff.—Both have been working most strenuously for many weeks past, and yesterday disclosed the result of their labors, Schenck having emerged pretty well ahead. The following are the delegates to the County Convention, appointed yesterday from the different townships, all of which, except Holly, have been heard from:

Masonboro'—John J. Orrell, Wm. Pratt, Joseph Smith, colored.

Union—Elijah Tate, colored, Timothy Newton, colored, David Pigford, colored.

Rocky Point—Geo. Z. French, Thomas Hill, colored, ——— Gamberg.

Caswell—John Newkirk, colored, Ephraim Hawes, colored, ——— Bordeaux, colored.

Lincoln—John Bell, colored, Wm. McIntire, colored, Wm. H. Moore, colored.

Columbia—Archie Walker, colored, Bryant Gurganus, colored, ———.

Federal Point—Sol. Reaves, Henry Davis, Jr., colored, Bruce Freeman, colored,

Harnett—J. W. Schenck, Jr., Wash. Highsmith, colored, Ed. McCabe, colored.

Cape Fear—H. E. Scott, Holly Grady, colored, Wm. Moore, colored.

Grant—Alfred Lloyd, colored, Josh McMillan, colored, Charles Foy.

Holden—Tie vote. The delegates will therefore be appointed by the County Executive Committee.

Holly—Not yet heard from.

WILMINGTON.

First Ward—Jacob Wise, colored, Henry Brewington, colored, Aaron Kellogg, colored.

Second Ward—W. P. Canaday, James Heaton, Charles Mallett, Jr., colored.

Third Ward—W. H. Gerkin, Edward Davis, colored, Edward Howard, colored.

Fourth Ward—Stacey Van Amringe, John C. Smith, Joseph Willis, colored.

Fifth Ward—Wm. A. Jordan, colored, Robert J. Hill, colored, Nathaniel Sparrow, colored.

The relative strength of Schenck and Manning is generally understood to be as follows: Union, Rocky Point, Caswell, Lincoln, Columbia, Federal Point, Harnett and Grant townships for Schenck, and Masonboro for Manning. Cape Fear is said to be divided between the two candidates. The First Ward is conceded to Manning and the Second, Fourth and Fifth to Schenck, while the Third is divided. There is some dissatisfaction expressed, however, in regard to this latter ward, and some talk of another meeting there to-night for the nomination of a new ticket.

THE rapid increase of business of the Wilmington, N. C., Life Insurance Company is most gratifying to the friends of that young but vigorous institution. We learn that the number of policies issued within the past four months has been more than double the number issued by the Company during its whole previous existence. This extraordinary success is largely attributable to the energy and efficiency of Major F. H. Cameron, the Secretary, and James D. Brooks, Esq., General Supervising Agent, officers of whose distinguished services any Company might be proud to avail itself. The surest means of promoting the prosperity of our State is in sustaining and building up her institutions. So long as we continue to patronize Northern institutions to the neglect of our own—so long as every dollar of surplus money is sent out of the county—so long may we expect our own State to languish, and our own people to lag behind in the march of prosperity and improvement.—Lumberton *Robesonian.*

THE SAMPSON COUNTY PRISONERS.—In the U. S. Circuit Court, at Raleigh, on Friday, the case of U. S. vs. Rayford Royall and 26 others, from Sampson county, was called. This is a "Ku-Klux" case, and the indictment has a murder count in it. Rayford Royall, Hardy Royall and Isham McClamm are the only three defendants that have been arrested, and they were remanded to the custody of the Marshal (who put them in jail) until the question of the jurisdiction of the Court shall be argued and decided.

MERRIMON AND SHIPP AT CLINTON

The Effect of their Speeches—Sampson Aroused.

CLINTON, N. C., June, 1872.

Dear Journal:—Though late, I cannot resist the temptation to give you some impressions of the speech of Judge Merrimon, delivered in our village on the 6th of June. The Judge has been before the public too short a time to have a well defined and generally understood character as a politician, and among us there was little known of him personally, even as a speaker; while, therefore, there was a willingness, and even an anxiety to hear him, there was no special enthusiasm in the man—no such rush for "standing ground" as if Governor Vance had been the speaker. The people desired to hear him, that they might form their judgment of the man who had been selected for a great emergency. There was just sufficient absence of feeling and furor to afford a splendid occasion for witnessing the effect of mind on mind. Will he play the demagogue or the statesman? was the question with many. In many others was the earnest hope that we may find in him a man equal to the emergencies of the times—the necessities of the State.

He began by stating the political axioms in the science of free government—the principles underlying civil liberty. These were stated with a clearness and precision worthy the profoundest student of political science. It was then assumed that each and all of these principles have been violated by the Government, State and National—and this assumption was established by facts which Government itself has recorded. It was placed beyond the possibility of question that the people of North Carolina have been denied the right of trial by jury; denied the privilege of the *writ of habeas corpus*; that the government has claimed, and repeatedly exercised, without warrant, the right of search; that it has mocked the idea of the freedom of the press; and that it has exercised the right of taxation to perpetuate a party, to enrich corruption and ruin its defenceless citizens. It was proved by facts (to which the bleeding hearts of the people said amen), that our property, our papers, our lives, are all at the mercy of a reckless government, which with no higher motive than greed of gain, with brute force, is driving heedlessly over the scattering remains of human liberty, blind to justice and deaf to the feeble cries of fainting patriotism.

When the speaker reached the climax at once of rigid thought and lofty patriotism, it was no longer asked, who is Judge Merrimon? and will he do for Governor? The speaker was hardly thought of, so thoroughly had he invested his subject with its true dignity and grandeur, that the public mind was overwhelmed with its magnitude.

Many a sturdy yeoman, when he saw the picture of his country under the heel of the tyrant, drawn by the hand of honest patriotism, though unused to tears, wept as a child. Rarely have I seen such an effect of mind on mind and heart. There was no explosive applause—no rush for revenge—no vindictiveness—but a deep, quiet, reflective earnestness, the result of deeply felt oppression, and a newly animated hope of redemption. I say newly animated hope, for in the type of patriotism embodied in Merrimon, we saw more of the genial rays of hope than have beamed on us for many a weary month. Under the leadership of such a man ignorance will be driven to its hiding places, and political corruption will no longer hold high carnival over the sacred rights of a brave people.

The speech was a splendid success, as an exposition of truth, lucid and exhaustive, as a specimen of polimics triumphant, and as an appeal to the head and heart overpowering. It cannot be better characterized than as a condensed system of political education, beginning with A B C. For from that single speech the mass of mind learned more of government in general, and our own government in particular, than from all that Pitt, Burk and Webster ever wrote. But the glory of the speech, and the glory of the man are, that it and he are baptized in the ennobling, the all-consecrating spirit of patriotism. The audience felt that they were addressed not by a mere politician—a place-hunter—an ignoble aspirant to an undeserved reputation, but by a statesman, a patriot whose great powers are consecrated to their interests and to the redemption of our dishonored State.

I know not what others may do, but the true men of Sampson county will vote for Merrimon with an enthusiasm, a hearty good will, an old-fashioned election day feeling, of which they have known but little in the last seven years.

Long may he live to expose political dishonesty and defend the principles of free government.

Judge Shipp said but little, but his manly bearing and honest face were equally as effective as anything he could have said. Shipp will command any honest, intelligent vote in the county; Merrimon will do no more.

SPECTATOR.

The brewers in the United States number over 3,000, with a capital of $100,000,000, giving employment to thousands of people, and consuming over 23,000,000 bushels of bertley nuts and 18,000,000 pounds of hops, requiring for their cultivation over 1,000,000 acres.

STATE NEWS.

Col. W. H. Knight is the independent candidate for sheriff of Edgecombe.

Gov. Vance is to speak in Fayetteville on Tuesday.

The Wadesboro' *Argus* says: The prospects now are that we will have an unusual yield of fruit in this county during the present year.

MR. J. R. BROWN, who was nominated by the Republicans of Moore county for an office, indignantly declines any affiliation with them.

THE Annual Examination of the pupils of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum takes place to-morrow and Tuesday.

Gov. GRAHAM and D. R. Goodloe, Esq., of this State, represented North Carolina in the Conference last week in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York.

Hon. Thos. S. Ashe and Col. Walter L. Steele spoke at Lumberton on Wednesday, to a large outpouring of the Conservavtives of Robeson county.

The Conservatives of Edgecombe have nominated H. C. Bourne, Esq., for the Senate and Messrs. E. R. Stamps and J. C. Bellamy for the House.

Robert M. Furman, Esq., of the Louisville *Courier* is running the Weldon *News* in the absence of Dr. Manning, who has gone North on the Great Editorial Excursion.

The *Plaindealer* says: Mr. Thomas L. Manor, an esteemed citizen of the town of Wilson, died at his residence in this place on Wednesday last, the 19th inst., in the 67th year of his age.

The Raleigh *News* says: Gov. Caldwell has commuted the sentence of John Mills, of Halifax, recently convicted of murder and sentenced to be hanged on the 27th of this month, to imprisonment for life in the Penitentiary.

The Charlotte *Observer* says: John T. Schenck, the Radical Mail Agent and Alderman of this city, who was arrested in Statesville last Friday, charged with concealing tobacco, knowing it to have been stolen, has succeeded in giving bail, and has returned to Charlotte.

The Charlotte *Despatch* says: The Hillsboro Military Academy is to be sold on the 12th of July. This is a most valuable piece of property. Colonel C. C. Tew, the accomplished Superintendent, was killed at Sharpsburg, at the head of the 2d North Carolina regiment, and his body was never recovered. The Colonel had resigned in order to carry on his school, and his resignation was accepted. He had it in his pocket on the fatal morning of Sharpsburg, but would not leave his regiment in presence of the enemy.

DRAKE ASSOCIATION.—About sixty reputed descendants of the renowned English Admiral, Sir Francis Drake, gathered together from all parts of the country, assembled in Broome street, New York, Tuesday, for consultation as to the best means of securing the immense estate in England, amounting to many millions, which the government there advertises will be awarded to persons proving their claims within seven years. The Secretary thought a genealogical chain could be established. Dr. Joseph A. Drake of Nash county represented the North Carolina Drakes.—*Battleboro Advance.*

The Tarboro *Southerner* says: During the deliberations of the Edgecombe Agricultural Society, on Tuesday last, there appeared upon the table a handsome silver cup, ordered by the Treasurer.

The Society had directed the cup to be purchased, and presented to that member of the Society who should exhibit at the June meeting the finest native milch cow.

It was announced that Capt. John S. Dancy and Col. C. B. Killebrew had cows on exhibition, whereupon the Society constituted itself into a committee of the whole, examined the animals, and, upon ballot, declared in favor of Col. Killebrew, who received the cup tendered him by the President in a neat and becoming speech.

The Raleigh *Sentinel* says: J. A. McCauley, of Alamance, employed three small families of negroes, and put them upon his farm. They cleared 15 acres of land, built barns to take care of the crop, and raised a crop of 5,600 pounds of tobacco, which Mr. McC. sold privately in Danville, Va., at $55, $40 and $30 per hundred pounds, at an average of $43 25. This is certainly very good farming, and shows what can be done with proper industry.

The Greensboro' *Patriot* says; Leach met Settle and Caldwell at High Point yesterday, and effectually demolished both of them. Parties who were present say they never witnessed such a complete conquest. When they got through the would-be Governor and ex-Judge both looked as if they were a long way from home and without any friends.

The Raleigh *Sentinel* says: It is a singular and pleasing fact that Southern boys have borne off the highest honors at Princeton College, N. J., during the last three years. The late wonderfully gifted Theodorick Pryor, son of Gen. Roger A. Pryor, of Virginia, was graduated in 1870 with higher honors than were ever taken before by any student. In 1871, Skinner Lassiter, of Oxford, stood foremost in his class, and is now at Berlin, Prussia, in attendance upon the University, his Princeton scholarship supporting him. Whilst the other day, Richmond M. Pearson, Jr., son of Chief Justice Pearson, bore off the highest distinction in a class of 96 graduates. Both young Lassiter and young Pearson were prepared for college by our frend J. H. Horner, Esq., of Oxford High School.

NORTH CAROLINA AT BALTIMORE.—This quiet and worthy old State will have her best men at the National Democratic Convention. From the State at large we see such names as Gen. A. M. Scales, an officer in the Confederate service and former member of Congress; Major J. A. Engelhard, one of the leading Democratic editors of the South; Henry G. Williams, Esq., one of the ablest politicians in the State; the Hon. John Manning, an ex-M. C. From the Congress districts there are ex-Gov. Z. B. Vance, ex-U. S. Senator Thomas L. Clingman, ex-Minister to Spain Daniel M. Barringer. These are men of national reputation. Others less prominent, but having a State influence, are Cols. E. D. Hall, R. F. Armfield, and Thomas S. Kenan. This delegation goes uninstructed, but it is understood to be favorable to the indorsement of the Cincinnati nominees.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

DISTINGUISHED VISITOR—EXTRAORDINARY APPLICATION.—Our town was honored, on Friday last, with a visit from the *beautiful, accomplished* and *virtuous* Rhody, widow of the great outlaw, (now defunct) Henry Berry Lowrey. The object of the Angel Queen in thus honoring our town seems to have been to make application to the county authorities for aid in providing for the orphan children of her deceased husband, of whom she says there are three left helpless upon her hands, and for whom she has now no means of providing the necessaries of life.

In the absence of the County Commissioners, to whom the application should have been made, Mrs. Lowrey waited upon the Sheriff and Clerk of the Superior Court, at their offices and failed to impress them with "the story of her wrongs." Henderson, the "*Herald* representative," so-called, had much to say about the "beautiful face" of the "Angel Queen," but her application for aid from the county, under the circumstances, displays about as *much* "face" as could be reasonably expected even in the Queen of the "Swamp Angels.—Lumberton *Robesonian.*

The Commencement exercises of Wake Forest College will begin on Wednesday next.

The Wadesboro *Argus* local offers the paper free until December 1st to the party who brings in to him the largest watermelon by July 10th.

Judge A. S. Merrimon, the Conservative Democratic candidate for Governor, never took a drink of whiskey or brandy, never used tobacco, never swore or used an oath, and knows not one card from another.

Senator Thurman is a North Carolinian, having been born at Edenton. His uncle, the late Senator Allen, of Ohio, was a "tar-heel" also. Senator Thurman's given name is the surname of his uncle, Allen.

The Fayetteville *Eagle* says: The first new flour for this season was on the market on the 18th inst. The wheat was raised in this county by Daniel Butler Esq., and was ground at Mr. W. C. Troy's new flour mills.

The Winston *Sentinel* says: We saw a lady, who is neither deaf nor blind, in Danbury last week, fifty years of age, who had never heard or seen a fiddle. She understood there was to be a dance there and had come to gratify her curiosity.

The Conservatives of Richmond have nominated the following ticket as we find it the in Rockingham *Observer*: For Sheriff, Stephen T. Cooper; for Treasurer, R. S. Ledbetter; Coroner, John D. Currie; Surveyor, J. A. Baldwin, and for Commissioners, James P. Leak, James T. Roper, Green D. Tyson, B. F. Little and Tod McAlister, colored.

The Conservatives of Carteret have nominated the following ticket; House of Representatives, Capt. W. T. R. Bell; Sheriff John D. Davis; Coroner, T. W. Lindsay; County Surveyor, W. L. Arendell; Register of Deeds, John Rumley; County Treasurer, James C. Davis; County Commissioners, George Dennis, John T. Willis, Dr. Samuel Leffers, J. F. Wade, Jesse Fulcher.

LUSUS NATURÆ.—The Hillsboro' *Recorder* says a married woman in that county had a calf to die. The calf was spotted. The lady employed a colored man to skin it. A fence ran close to the house, and the colored man skinned the calf and placed the skin on the fence. The lady was *enciente* and saw the skin. And the baby was spotted like a leopard and every spot had hair on it.

SHOOTING AFFAIR AT WELDON.—We learn that on yesterday an altercation occurred yesterday between Messrs. T. L. Emry, of Weldon, and Judge Taylor, of Nash, in which pistols and guns were brought into requisition. Mr. Taylor fired on Mr. Emry first with a pistol, the shot taking effect in the thigh, causing only a slight flesh wound. Mr. Emry procured a shot gun loaded with small shot and fired on Mr. Taylor, several shot taking effect in the head of a negro standing near, by the name of Tom Fields, and one or two in Mr. Taylor's face.—Raleigh *News*.

OUR MAJORITIES.—There are eleven counties in this, the Sixth Congressional District. These are Robeson, Richmond, Montgomery, Anson, Stanly, Cabarrus, Union, Mecklenburg, Gaston, Lincoln and Catawba, and in 1870 they aggregated a majority of 1,870 votes for Shipp, over Phillips, in the election for Attorney-General.

This forms our basis in the approaching campaign, and we believe that with proper effort the amount can be more than doubled. To do this we must all work most heartily, for it is not only a contest for the District, but for the State, and every vote made from the opposition is equal to two votes for our ticket. Let us all go to work most earnestly, determined to redeem our State from the dominion of those who have done so much to drag her down from her once proud estate.—*Wadesboro Argus.*

South Carolina Items.

Gov. Scott has appointed Captain A. Michaels, a Pilot Commissioner for Charleston, and J. A. Schrock a Trial Justice for Kershaw, vice J. W. DePass, removed.

Six hundred thousand dollars of second mortgage bonds of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company were sold in New York at auction, on June 1st, at prices ranging from 25⅞ to 29¼.

The Radical mass meeting in Charleston on the night of the 17th, to endorse Judge Willard, was not a success, either as to speakers or to numbers. Several prominent individuals whose names were recorded did not put in an appearance.

The Charleston *News* says: The practice of closing the wholesale stores at an early hour on Saturday afternoons is now being adopted by many of the leading houses along East Bay and the other wholesale business streets.

The Sumter *Watchman* says: A cotton bloom, taken by Mr. T. J. Tuomey, from his field on the 16th, has been left with us. Also a stalk of cotton about 30 inches high, with one bloom and many forms, from the garden of Mr. Baskins, of Sumter. These are by no comparison, however, criterions of the general crop, and no calculations should be made from them.

THE NEWEST SLATE.—At the Willard mass meeting, held on Monday evening, the following State ticket was nominated: A. J. Willard, (associate justice of the Supreme Court,) Governor; W. B. Nash, (colored senator from Richland,) Lieutenant-Governor; E. J. Adams, (colored preacher,) Secretary of State; F. L. Cardozo, (colored secretary of State,) State treasurer; R. Tomlinson, (ex-State auditor,) comptroller-general; J. N. Hayne, (colored representative from Barnwell,) adjutant-general; A. M. Warren, (teacher in the Avery Institute,) superintendent of education. As four of these nominees are colored men, the projectors of the new movement have not stuck to their promised "'Arf and 'Arf" plan.—Charleston *News.*

Color Blindness.

At a recent meeting of the Boston Society of Natural History, the methods of testing patients for color blindness and for loss of the power of color perception were explained. An instrument invented in Germany for testing color blindness was exhibited and explained. This instrument consists of a rotating apparatus which moves a disk whose centre is a circle, one-half black and the other white; outside of this is a ring half red and half green, then another ring of violet and red, then the outside ring is violet and green.

When rapidly rotated the centre appears to be colored grey, that is black and white mixed. To a green blind person the middle ring will appear grey, that being the result to him of a mixture of violet and red. The outer ring will appear grey to the red blind patient, and the inner grey to the violet blind. By the use of this instrument it is evident a large number of patients may be simultaneously examined for one or more kinds of color blindness.

Dr. Greeley has written a letter to the Secretary of a Western club, in which he says: "I have some experience in white hats. To prevent the [illegible] upon this important [illegible] tion, first catch the moth, cover it with a thick coating of gum shellac, and feed it upon the chippings from a Merino calf. Whoever says that this is an infringement on any patent is a liar."—*St. Louis Democrat.*

Why is a beauty like the engine on a railway? Because she draws a train after her, scatters the sparks, transports the males, and makes us forget time and space.

SOUTH WASHINGTON, June 20th, 1872.

Dear Journal: Having been blessed with an outpouring of the Radical party in the shape of some fifty of the Fifteenth Amendments, and only one of the original Anglo Saxon color, in form of a Township Convention, to appoint and elect and send forth delegates to Rocky Point, the train brought forward yesterday from head quarters an advocate for each of the aspirants for Sheriff, one as Cicero, the other as Demosthenes, accompanied by a considerable quantity of bad whiskey, to cheer the drooping spirits of the patriotic assembly, which it did in a manner that must have done credit to the many *ush-ka-bahs* that were taken.

The meeting was loudly and lustily called to order by the Chairman.

The Committee on Delegates recommended Radicalism, applauded, &c.; when the "Hon." G. L. Mabson mounted a turpentine barrel and poured forth a storm of eloquence, in his old-fashioned style, of heaping abuse upon the lost, ignorant and (in the estimation of his hearers) the heathenish Ku-Klux Democracy, while, in strains of sublime adoration and praise, he lifted up Schenck to his auditors' gaze. While the whiskey operated magnificently on the brains and legs of the crowd, judging from the many high-flown words used and the regular smiting of knees, two or three old gray monarchs of the tribe of Cain were so much affected with the eloquence of the speaker that they often and repeatedly groaned an acquiescence, as the hog does when he hears persimmons fall from the tree. After Mabson there came one, two, yes three, Manning men to the barrel. Up goes one while another thinks he is not doing things up according to Gunter and tries to pull him off and to mount himself. Finally two succeed in gaining a foothold on the barrel, and both talk to the crowd, who are all talking, and no one listening. High words, flourishing of fists, sticks and bats becomes the order of the day, and so ends the pow-wow of the Radicals at South Washington.

R. E. BEL.

From the Newark (N. J.) Register.

A GRAVE MISTAKE.

A Corpse Missed at a Funeral.

Yesterday three carriage loads of mourning friends went to the Market Street Depot with a hearse to receive the body of William White, who died in New York and was to be buried in Woodland Cemetery. They enquired of the baggage-master if he had received a coffin from New York, and he replied that the had, and pointed to one which had been placed in the baggage-room awaiting a claimant. Mr. Dunham, the undertaker, at once lifted the coffin, which was enclosed in a burial case, and with the assistance of his driver, placed it in the hearse. The funeral train then proceeded slowly and decorously to the cemetery, where it was ascertained that the grave had not been dug.—While the grave-digger was at work the box was brought reverently to the grave-side, and the circle of mourners stood round with their heads bowed while the minister of the Gospel recited the burial service. He feelingly alluded to the loved one whose body lay stiff and cold in the box beside them. He extolled his virtues and tenderly smoothed over his faults.—The weeping relatives wiped their eyes, and felt that they would gladly change places with the dead to be so mourned. At last the moment arrived when the box must be raised from the ground and lowered into the cold, dark tomb. It was a moment of awful suspense. The experienced hand of the grave-digger, however, felt that the box was unusually light for so large a body, and asked was it a child they were burying. "Oh, no," they said, "he was a full-grown man." "There certainly is something wrong, then," he replied, "this coffin is too light; there is nothing in it." Immediately the sorrowing circle closed around the grave, and it was decided to open the box at all hazards.

The tears were dried in eyes that now almost popped out of their owners' heads in the anxiety to see what this awful mystery meant. The lid was raised, and behold the box was empty. For a moment not a word was said, each man looked at his neighbor with blanched cheeks and quivering lips, but when he attempted to speak his tongue clove to the roof of his mouth. At last one with more practical common sense than the rest stooped down and examined the lid, to which was attached a small card. "Why," exclaimed he, "this box is not addressed to Mr. Dunham; it is marked for W. V. W. Vreeland.'" Here, then, was the solution of the mystery. They had taken the wrong box. At this, not even the solemnity of the occasion nor the presence of an open grave could prevent the burst of merriment that followed the discovery, and the entire group—pastor, grave-digger and mourners—joined in a hearty laugh over the mistake. The coffin they had taken from the depot was for Coroner Vreeland's establishment, a large portion of his stock being manufactured in New York and sent out to him.

Public Baths.

It is conceded by all medical authorities that the body cannot remain in a healthy condition if the pores of the skin are closed with dirt. The skin has its function as well as the lungs or the liver, and it is hardly less important. A recognition of this fact led our city government to establish in 1866 a system of free public baths. Of course it is impossible to state in figures the exact value the free baths have been to the city, viewing the same from a sanitary point of view; but careful observation has shown that many diseases, especially those of a zymotic nature, have been much less common in the Summer since the baths were established. Their benefits have undoubtedly extended to a class of people who would otherwise have had no bathing facilities and yet whose habits of life and surroundings rendered the need of baths more imperative than with the wealthier classes. The baths have been economically managed, and their advantages are so apparent that there is no expenditure more cheerfully conceded by tax-payers than that made for their support. They will again be opened in about one week, under much the same regulations last year.—*Boston Globe.*

Gen. Jubal Early on Office Seeking.

Gen. Jubal A. Early has written a letter declining the use of his name for Congress in the Lynchburg, Virginia, district. He says:

"If ever there was a time when there was truth in the words of the poet who has said 'the post of honor is a private station,' that time is now, and it is none the less so because of the trials attending that station in our impoverished land, while office, especially under the United States, is generally attended with large emoluments. The great bane of our country at this time is the wild hunt after office, and I shall certainly not add to that evil by my personal example."

Remarkable Facts.

Everything in nature indulges in amusement of some kind. The lightnings play, the winds whistle, the thunders roll, the snow flies, the rills and cascades sing and dance, the waves leap, the fields smile, the vines creep and run, and the buds shoot. But some of them have their seasons of melancholy. The tempests moan, the zephyrs sigh, the brooks murmur, and the mountains look blue.

A rich amber mine is said to have been discovered on the main land of Alaska. A Sitka trader reports that specimens have been sent to San Francisco to have their purited tested.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One Square, one week	$1 00
One Square, two weeks	1 50
One Square, one month	2 50
One Square, three months	7 00
One Square, six months	13 00

Additional Squares at proportional rates.

A Square is equal to TEN SOLID LINES of advertising type.

Cash, nvariably in advance.

"ROCK OF AGES."

"Rock of Ages, cleft for me,"
Thoughtlessly the maiden sung,
Fell the words unconsciously
From her girlish, gleeful tongue;
Sang as little children sing;
Sang as sing the birds in June;
Fell the words like light leaves down
On the current of the tune—
"Rock of Ages, cleft for me,
Let me hide myself in Thee."

"Let me hide myself in Thee,"
Felt her soul no need to hide;
Sweet the song as song could be—
And she had no thought beside;
All the words unheedingly
Fell from lips untouched by care,
Dreaming not they each might be
On some other lips a prayer—
"Rock of Ages, cleft for me,
Let me hide myself in Thee."

"Rock of Ages, cleft for me"—
'Twas a woman sung them now,
Pleadingly and prayerfully;
Every word her heart did know.
Rose the song as storm-tossed bird
Beats with weary wing the air,
Every note with sorrow stirred—
Every syllable a prayer—
"Rock of Ages, cleft for me,
Let me hide myself in Thee."

"Rock of Ages, cleft for me"—
Lips grown aged sung the hymn
Trustingly and tenderly—
Voice grown weak and eyes grown dim.
"Let me hide myself in Thee,"
Trembling though the voice and low,
Ran the sweet strain peacefully,
Like a river in its flow.
Sung as only they can sing
Who life's thorny paths have pressed;
Sung as only they can sing
Who behold the promised rest—
"Rock of Ages, cleft for me,
Let me hide myself in Thee."

"Rock of Ages, cleft for me,"
Sung above a coffin-lid;
Underneath, all restfully,
All life's joys and sorrows hid.
Nevermore, O storm-tossed soul!
Nevermore from wind or tide,
Nevermore from billow's roll,
Wilt thou need thyself to hide.
Could the sightless, sunken eyes,
Closed beneath the soft gray hair,
Could the mute and stiffened lips
Move again in pleading prayer,
Still, aye, still the words would be,
"Let me hide myself in Thee."

TELEGRAPHIC.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 22.

The metal manufacturers meeting decided to make no compromises with the strikers regardinfl hours or wages.

An explosion in a burning drug store in Liberty street injured a number of firemen, some of whom will lose their eyesight.

BELLEVILLE, June 22.

There was an accident this morning on the Grand Trunk road on the train going from Toronto to Montreal. The passenger coaches were well filled, and nine were killed and six badly scalded, mostly second class passengers.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 22.

The supplemental conference at the Fifth Avenue Hotel resulted in the nomination of Wm. S. Groesbeck, of Ohio, and Frederick Law Olmstead, of New York, and the adoption of a resolution, the consummation of which would be a long stride toward the millennium.

Cox, of Ohio, withdrew his name from the Convention.

Prominent among those present were Col. Grosvenor, T. T. Gault, of Missouri, Carl Dantzen, Park Godwin and W. C. Bryant.

Special dispatches from Geneva fully confirm last night's statement that the arbitrators have decided that the claims for indirect damages are inadmissible.

OHIO.

CINCINNATI, June 22.

There were six fatal sunstrokes here yesterday.

LOUISIANA.

BATON ROUGE, June 22.

The Convention has appointed a committee of conference.

The Packerdites demand the endorsement of Grant and the repudiation of Greeley as preliminary to the joint nominations for State officers.

CABLE DISPATCHES.

LONDON, June 22.

The sentence of the French servant girl who murdered her mistress, has been commuted to penal imprisonment for life.

Horrible Rail Road Accident.

BELLEVILLE, June 22.

The unfortunate train contained many ministers of the English Church *en route* home from the Toronto Synod. About eleven miles below Belleville Station the engine jumped from the track, carrying death and fearful torture to scores of passengers in the forward cars. The baggage car remained on the track and telescoped the smoking car and the second-class passenger car, leaving them on the top of the engine, exposed to escaping steam from the boiler. Here the poor creatures were hopelessly penned for some time, breathing vapors of death and suffering all the agony of an immersion into a boiling cauldron of super-heated water.—An eye-witness says that immediately after the accident he went to the second-class car, that it and the smoking car were telescoped and on the locomotive, from which steam was issuing and filled the cars so densely that he could see nothing. One after another of the scalded victims were crowding from the openings of the cars. Crowbars were immediately put into requisition by passengers from the first-class cars, all of whom escaped injury, and openings were made. Many were found entangled, and were extricated with the utmost difficulty, timbers having to be broken. Five persons were found dead and were carried to the roadside, where the wounded lay for nearly three hours in the most fearful agony. The sight was one to baffle description. Terrible cries of the sufferers rent the ears of lookers-on, who made every possible effort to grant their requests for water. Two of the first-class cars and a pullman car were comparatively uninjured and the passengers were transshipped and went East this forenoon. Sixty-five men and women were fearly scalded and otherwise injured, six of whom died on the spot, four more have died since, and others are dying every hour. Not more than one-third of the injured will live, the wounded and dying are lying stretched on mattrasses on the floor of the freight shed, they are so much disfigured as to be unrecognizable.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 22.

James N. Davis has been appointed assistant superintendent of railroad mail service.

The Indian Department thinks the reported invasion of Indians in Texas is sensational.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 22.

Fifteen hundred pounds of nitro glycerine exploded in the California powder works, four miles from the city. Six buildings were totally wrecked, and a hole 12 feet deep and 125 feet in circumference was made in the ground. No one injured.

The weather is intensely hot.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 22.

The Liberty street fire originated by throwing Kerosene on fire. Two firemen were injured.

No additional Jurors in the Stokes case.

The Cotton exchange adjourns from the 3rd to the 8th of July.

The strike in the West Albany railroad shops is over.

OHIO.

CHICAGO, June 22.

A gas meter exploded at five o'clock to-day Two firemen were burned to death, and three hurt.

The crops in Northern and Wester Texas are very fine.

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1872.

1868.

"But now it is everywhere a matter of boasting that Conservatives have the land, the houses and the meat, and will make the poor vote as they please.

* * * * *

"When you tell them that they shall not have a shelter from the cold, suppose they determine that neither shall you have a shelter from the cold?

* * * * *

"Did you ever hear a multitude cry for bread."

CALDWELL.

1872.

"Carry the election and there will be no parlor and no kitchen. Vote down the wealth and intelligence of the country."

McKAY.

Gettysburg—The North Carolina Dead.

We have just received the following list of the names of the North Carolina soldiers killed at Gettysburg, whose remains have been recently removed to Hollywood Cemetery, at Richmond, Va.:

NORTH CAROLINA.

Major A. Miller, ——, 21st reg't; Lt. J. A. Kerris, ——, 28th reg't; Serg't A. Demus, co. F, 47th reg't; Josiah Kellis, co. E, 27th reg't; W. A. Packett, co. A, 55th reg't; John R. Waller, co. I, 57th reg't; L. W. Carter, co. C, 52d reg't; David Hatley, co. K, 21st reg't; Thos. E. Mackey, co. K, 52d reg't; E. P. Little, co. D. 37th reg't; H. Hall, co. H, 18th reg't; Wm. Howard, co. K, 55th reg't; W. B. Marcom, co. —, 47th reg't; P. R. Hudt, co. C, — reg't; L. Weikert, co. H, 33rd reg't; Thos. Howard, co. —, 28th reg't; J. R. Johnson, co. H, 47th reg't; Powell Auter, co. —, 11th reg't.

North Carolina papers are requested to copy the above and send paper to Mrs. E. H. Brown, Secretary of H. M. A., No. 1, N. Fifth street, Richmond, Va.

Fifth Avenue Hotel Conference.

The conference held in New York City on Thursday and Friday last at the Fifth Avenue Hotel has done much to clear up the political atmosphere. It has demonstrated what has indeed been plain enough since the action of the Indiana Democratic State Convention, that the Baltimore Convention will nominate no candidate against Mr. GREELEY. But this was not all the conference was able to accomplish, for it set at rest points about which there was considerable doubt. We refer especially to the position of Senator Schurz and General Cox, of Ohio, and also to that of Senator Trumbull. These gentlemen have now unequivocally announced their purpose to support the Cincinnati candidate as well as the Cincinnati platform.

After the organization of the conference a call of the States was ordered for the purpose of ascertaining the views and sentiments of the people in the different portions of the country.

The result of this interchange of opinion showed that it was then too late to put a third ticket in the field with even the slightest chance for success. Mr. Trumbull, who made the opening speech, whilst acknowledging his preference for other candidates before the Cincinnati Convention, expressed his conviction that "any other "nominations were now an impossibility." But perhaps the most important admission was that of Carl Schurz, who said substantially, that although if a new ticket had been put into the field it might have been successful, it was now too late. The opportunity that once presented itself had been lost, and although, if he were to consult his personal predilections, he might act otherwise, he felt that great public considerations imposed a duty upon him and others, which they could not neglect or disregard and impelled him to give his adhesion to the Cincinnati nominees.

General Cox, of Ohio, ex-Secretary of the Interior, and Col. Forsythe, of Alabama, spoke in a similar strain.

The only positive action taken by the conference is embodied in the following resolution, adopted on Friday at the conclusion of its deliberations:

Resolved, That this Conference do now adjourn *sine die* without any futher expression of opinion beyond those had from the individual members, and that the thanks of the Conference be given to the President for his impartial conduct of its business.

The *Tribune* is, we believe, the only New York paper that is altogether pleased with the action of the Conference. The New York *Evening Post*, an anti-Grant Republican paper, does not like the aspect of affairs at all, and attempts to strike Mr. GREELEY a mortal blow by reviving old issues about the war in the following insidious manner: The tone of the Southern speeches, says the *Post*, was this:

"Gentlemen: We are Southerners. The "South is a ruined country. Our States "have been pillaged, our homes have been "burnt, our friends have been killed. For "five years we suffered from war; for five "years we have been suffering from despotism. Who is the despot? General "Grant. Give us anybody to beat him. "You have given us very little for many "years. Give us at least this one sweet "morsel of revenge."

After the adjournment of the Conference about twenty of the gentlemen who had composed it and were dissatisfied with its action, met together and proceeded to lay down a platform and nominate candidates. Hon. WILLIAM T. GROESBECK, of Ohio, was nominated for President, and FREDERICK LAW OLMSTEAD, of New York, was nominated for Vice President.

We concur with the New York *Post* in saying:

"Although in this extraordinary campaign it is really impossible to predict at any moment what changes the next will produce, it is probably quite safe to say that there is not much reason for believing that the next President of the United States will be Mr. Groesbeck. But whatever others may do, we are not disposed to throw any ridicule upon a movement which is as sincere and direct as this."

We have now, therefore, in the field five tickets, DAVIS and PARKER, GREELEY and BROWN, GRANT and WILSON, WOODHULL and DOUGLAS, GROESBECK and OLMSTEAD. The real contest is, we think, and will be, between GREELEY the citizen, and GRANT the soldier.

Edward Conigland, Esq.

This able and gallant gentleman has made appointments, as we are glad to learn, to address the people of Halifax at various points in the county. He will meet Brogden and Hargrove at Weldon on the 29th. If every prominent man and public speaker in the party would emulate Mr. Conigland's admirable example, we would sweep Radicalism from the State. Will they not do it? Freemen of North Carolina, awake to your duty, and help redeem and save the State.—Raleigh *Sentinel*.

We endorse most heartily what is said of Mr. CONIGLAND. The State does not contain a more able, patriotic or unselfish citizen. He has labored and will labor faithfully for the common good.

The example set by VANCE, MEARES and CONIGLAND should be imitated by all our prominent men. The issues of the canvass are too important to rely entirely upon our candidates. Every patriotic son of North Carolina should buckle on the armor.

We find in a late number of the Weldon *News* the speech delivered by Mr. CONIGLAND at Greensboro', which we shall publish in a day or two.

Grant's Idea of Civil Law.

We learn from the *Lantern* that a party of United States soldiers, on last Sunday night, a week ago, went to the house of Dr. Edward J. Avery, near Rock Hill, South Carolina, and were deployed as skirmishers around the house. Between midnight and daybreak Mrs. Avery was aroused from sleep and ordered to open the house by the military.

"Have you orders to do this thing?" demanded the brave-hearted lady.

"Yes," was the prompt reply of a Sergeant who stepped forward. Just at that moment a voice called out from the road thirty or forty steps off, "Sergeant do your duty!"

Mrs. Avery, being a little inquisitive in such matters, proceeded with her questioning.

"Who have you orders from?—Merl?"

"No, from the *Deputy County Marshal*," replied the Sergeant. As he said this he drew a pistol. Perceiving which, Mrs. Avery remarked, pointing to the weapon, "THAT IS THE AUTHORITY YOU GENERALLY ACT UNDER. I am a defenceless woman. You can come in?

The house was then searched, but no race even of Dr. Avery was found.

The *Lantern* says further:

"After the soldiers had deployed about the yard, the order was passed around, "Shoot him down, if he runs out!" Another Minor Paris order, showing how reckless these soldiers of Grant are of human life!

In justice to the soldiers we are glad to state that they behaved in a most civil and courteous manner towards Mrs. Avery and her children, making no impertinent remarks, offering her no wanton indignities, and conducting the search in as quiet and peaceable manner as possible. They performed the odious duty with great reluctance."

The search was made, it seems, in consequence of a report put in circulation by an old negro man, that Dr. Avery had returned secretly to visit his family.

This kind of proceding is in full accord with what Senator Pool said was President Grant's notion of the proper way to get around the writ of *Habeas Corpus* during the Holden-Kirk war.—Senator Pool said that the President thought the better plan would be to obey the writ by yielding up the prisoners on demand of the Judge, and to rearrest them as soon as set at liberty upon some other charge. His idea now seems to be that he can bring about a practical suspension of the GREAT WRIT, simply by using a "Marshal's" name. In his letter to Captain Settle, accepting the renomination, "Our Ulysses" expressed the opinion that "past experience might guide him in avoiding mistakes inevitably with novices in all professions, and in all occupations." We are sorry to see such quick proof that this opinion was not well founded.—The truth is Grant is a dull, stupid boy in his law studies. But we doubt not that Judge BRYAN, in the Trezevant case, and Lord GRANVILLE, in the Bratton-Canada-Kidnapping case, will teach him several things a President ought to know.

Independent Candidates.

Every man who reflects coolly must see that discipline, organization and unity are essential to the success of a political party. The Conservative party is no more above these conditions than any other party has ever been. It is as true to-day, generally, and as true specially in regard to Conservatives in North Carolina as it ever was, that "united we stand, divided we fall." With unity, discipline and thorough organization we are certain of success. Without these we are certain of defeat. It is not pleasant to have to utter truisms so trite or to lay down propositions so self-evident. That we do so argues, on the part of our friends, a want of appreciation, a want of party fealty, or, on our own part, a misapprehension as to the condition of affairs. Is it a misapprehension on our part? Let the fact that Dr. Norment is an independent Conservative candidate for the Senate in the county of Robeson, and that Mr. Kornegay is an independent Conservative candidate for the Senate in the county of Duplin, each in opposition to the regular Conservative nominee of his district convention, answer the question. Neither of these gentlemen can hope for election as Conservatives in opposition to the regular nominees, but it is possible they may divide the party and thereby secure the election of the Radical candidates. If this be done it is possible the proposed Constitutional Amendments may be defeated in the coming Legislature for want of a two-thirds vote of each House. Are Messrs. Kornegay and Norment willing thus to put in jeopardy the interests of the whole State for their own personal advancement? We do not think the personal or political advancement of these two or of any other two gentlemen ought to be sought at the hazard of the peace and prosperity of the whole State. We do not say this in any unkind spirit to Messrs. Kornegay and Norment, nor do we believe that either of them can be so far wanting in fealty to the Conservative Party as to differ from us in this opinion. We are driven, then, to the conclusion that gentlemen who claim to be good Conservatives and oppose the regular nominees of the regular Conventions of the Party have, because of some real or fancied personal grievance, lost sight of the absolute necessity of discipline and organization to insure success. We have the kindliest feelings for both Messrs. Kornegay and Norment, and believing that their devotion to the Conservative Party and the cause it advocates is unchanged, we feel sure that a little reflection will convince them of the great peril to which they are subjecting the success of the Party and the prosperity of the State. If these gentlemen continue to occupy their present position of hostility—for though it be disguised under the name of "independent," the position is, in fact, nothing more nor less than one of deadly hostility—to the best interest of North Carolina, we shall be very much surprised. And our regret will be no less than our surprise. These gentlemen have done too good service in the past, for us with any pleasure to see our paths separate in the future.

FOR $4 we will send 20 copies of the WEEKLY JOURNAL during the State campaign. Only 20 cents per copy.

Economy.

A prudent and economical administration of affairs is a desirable thing in both public and private business. An extravagant and wastful expenditure of money is as surely the forerunner of the bankruptcy of a State as of that of an individual. We see the melancholy proof of this fact every day. Indeed, not an hour passes that in some way does not recall to us our present prostrate insolvent condition; that does not in the most painful manner remind us that the State of North Carolina is a bankrupt. How this came about it is no less easy to see than the remedy for it. Radical ignorance, fraud, extravagance and wastefulness, brought this trouble on us. Retrenchment, reform and strict economy and an honest Conservative government alone can save us. But proofs rather than promises, deeds rather than words, are what we want.

Let us compare the cost of government under Radical rule with the cost under Conservative rule. We propose during the campaign to make this comparison in every department of the government, and to draw our figures from the official reports.

This morning we shall refer only to the offices of the Governor, the Secretary of State, the Auditor and the Treasurer:

By chapter 46, laws of special session 1868, ratified on the 28th day of August, 1868, the salaries of the different State officers were fixed at the Radical standard of high prices, rapine and plunder.

The Democratic Conservative Legislature of 1870-'71, by chapter 81, laws of 1870-'71, ratified on the 18th day of February, 1871, changed those salaries so far as they were able and reduced them to their standard of retrenchment and reform.

Now let us see the difference as shown by the above mentioned acts and the Auditor's reports for the years 1869-'70 and 1870-'71.

IN THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

1869-70.		UNDER ACT OF 1870-71.	
Governor's Salary,	$5,000.00	Gov's Salary,	$5,000.00
Private Secretary,	1,000.00	Private Secretary,	750.00
Messenger,	500.00		
Clerk,	1,200.00		
Extra clerical services as shown by Auditor's Report,	150.00		
	$7,850.00		$5,750.00

Thus saving in this department annually, $2,100.00.

By an act passed at the last session of the Legislature, the Governor's salary was reduced to $4,000.00 to take effect on the 1st day of January, 1873, which would make the annual saving after that date $3,100.00, or nearly one half.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

1869-70.		UNDER ACT OF 1870-71.	
Secretary's Salary,	$2,400.00	Secretary's Salary,	$1,000.00
1 Clerk,	1,000.00	1 Clerk, Salary,	1,000.00
1 " Salary,	900.00		
1 " "	900.00		
Extra clerical services, as shown by Auditor's Report,	456.25		
	$5,656.26		$2,000.00

Thus lopping off unnecessary officers and saving $3,656.25

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

1869-70.		UNDER ACT OF 1870-71.	
Auditor's Salary,	$2,400.00	Auditor's Salary	$1,250.00
1 Clerk salary,	1,000.00	1 Clerk Salary,	900.00
1 "	900.00		
1 "	620.00		
Extra Clerks, (see Aud. Report.)	117.50		
	$5,037.50		$2,150.00

Saved annually in this office $2,887.50

TREASURY.

1869-70.		UNDER ACT OF 1870-71.	
Treasurer's Salary,	$3,000.00	Treasurer's Salary;	$3,000.00
1 Chief Clerk Salary,	1,500.00	1 Chief Clerk,	1,500.00
1 Teller, Salary,	1,000.00	1 Ass't Clerk,	750.00
1 Book-keeper, Salary,	750.00		
Extra Clerks, as shown by Auditor's Report 1869-70,	275.00		
Traveling expenses (see Auditor's Report 1869-70 pp. 83 and 101.)	202.78		
	$9,727.78		$5,250.00

Saved annually in this department $1,477.78

By reference to page 79 of the Auditor's report for the years 1869-'70, it will be seen that large payments were made to Souter & Co., of New York, for this department, which should be counted with its expenses, as follows, viz: One year's salary as financial agents for the State, $1,000; expenses for advertising, &c., $329 42; making a total of $1,329 42.

Nothing of the sort can be found in the Auditor's report for the years 1870-'72, as the Conservative Legislature authorized no such expenditure of the people's money. This amount should, then, be added to the expenses of the Radical rule in this department, making the saving under present laws, $2,807 20.

Geneva Conference—The Alabama Claims.

The British government having refused to agree to the supplemental article to the Washington Treaty as modified by the United States Senate, it seemed once more that the whole thing was about to fall to the ground, so that when the Tribunal of Arbitration met in Geneva on the 15th of this month, the British and American Governments seemed farther apart than ever before. Indeed, England declined to present her argument before the Board of Arbitration, and made formal application for an adjournment. The United States opposed the application, and the Administration announced that the last "concession" had been made. Subsequently, however, this high and lofty tone was materially softened. The Administration press indicated that the adjournment was not objectionable, and if England wanted more time for reflection no opposition would be made. In fact, it was urged as an advantage.

Such was the state of facts when the Arbitrators took a recess on Wednesday last until to-day. Meanwhile during the recess the contending parties have not been idle. The news now is, that a compromise has been effected. It is stated that the American agent and counsel were instructed to declare that the United States did not seek a money award for the indirect losses, but only desired the settlement of a principle. The British agent referred to the seventh article of the Treaty, which confers authority upon the Arbitrators to consider claims only in relation to a money award, and as the United States disavowed any desire to claim such an award for the indirect losses, they could not be properly entertained by the Board. It is further alleged that the Arbitrators have decided against the admissibility of these claims, and that this decision will be announced to-day.

To pretend at this day that the indirect losses were put forward only to have a principle settled, is an affront to the intelligence of every man who has read the American Case, or who has followed the tortuous and incoherent explanations of those who are responsible for it. If this were in any sense true, of course it must have been stated in the Case.

Instead of this, however, we find the following in the conclusion of the case presented by the United States: "Thus the Tribunal will see that after the battle of Gettysburg the offensive operations of the insurgents were conducted only at sea through the cruisers; and observing that the war was prolonged for that purpose, will be able to determine whether Great Britain ought not in equity to reimburse to the United States the expenses thereby entailed upon them. *On all these points evidence is presented which will enable the Tribunal to ascertain and determine the amount of the several losses and injuries complained of.*

To the amount thus shown should be added interest. * * * The usual legal rate of interest is seven per cent. per annum in the city of New York, and the United States make a claim for interest at that rate. The compensation of the interest should be made from an average day to be determined. The United States suggest the 1st July, 1863, as the most equitable day."

Verily, if this administration shall continue negotiations in this style much longer, American diplomacy will become a mere synonym for barefaced lying.

Grant as a Civil Reformer.

President Grant talks loudly about civil service reform. He has sent several messages to Congress protesting his desire to see the time return when worth and fitness shall be the qualifications for office, rather than political influence. He appointed commission to prepare rules and regulations for the examination of applicants, but the time has never come when the reform ought to go into actual operation, and from time to time the President has coolly "suspended" the operation of the law he has so often declared was so unperatively needed.

The whole thing is an unmitigated humbug, devised for the express purpose of deceiving the people. If any man doubts this, let him read the following letter from the Secretary of war to an applicant for office:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, March 4, 1872. }

Sir: In connection with your application for a position as post trader, I will thank you to furnish for file with said application, some testimonials of a political character from Senators or Representatives personally known to me. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. W. BELKNAP.
Secretary of War.

A still later example is to be found in the removal of the late Postmaster at Galveston, Texas, and the appointment in his stead of a carpet-bagger from Connecticut, known as W. T. Clarke. This man, says the Washington *Patriot*, squatted in Texas after the war, was returned as a member of the present Congress from the Third District of that State, upon the certificate of Governor Davis, although Mr. Giddings was fairly elected by 8,000 majority. To effect this monstrous fraud, the Governor arbitrarily threw out several counties, and rejected Giddings' vote in others.

Although the facts were notorious to the whole county, Clarke was allowed by the Radical majority to take the seat upon this false certificate, and to hold it under the most shameful pretexts, in order to give him the pay and emoluments of a member until the closing days of the session. When the Committee on Elections examined the case, the evidence of fraud, forgery, and outrage was so overwhelming, that they reported unanimously against Clarke, and when the case was reached in the House, he failed to receive a single vote on either side.

In presence of these facts, and others equally damning, the President has appointed Clarke Postmaster at Galveston, the most important and lucrative office in the State, and in the very district where these frauds were audaciously perpetrated. Not content with approving the iniquities by an official endorsement, he deliberately insults the people who repudiated this mercenary, by confiding to his unworthy keeping their interests and correspondence. The public patronage is thus prostituted, in order to reward an unscrupulous partisan, whose own party has branded him with infamy! And this is called civil service reform

Education.

In no respect possibly have the Radicals shown more plainly their wanton, wilful disregard of the best interests of the people than they have in the matter of education. It is clearly one of the first duties of a State, if it would be prosperous and happy, to educate its children. No political party, therefore, having control of the Government to such an extent as to shape its action, can be held blameless if the children of the State, especially and particularly the poor children of the State, do not have placed within their reach facilities for acquiring at least those ordinary branches of education that a citizen must possess to enable him to transact the every-day business affairs of life.

Let us apply this test to the Radical party since it came into power in April, 1868. From that time until 1st October, the beginning of the next Fiscal year, there was not a dollar spent for teaching unless $69 paid to Ashley for services of clerk can be so considered.

During the Fiscal year, beginning on the 1st October, 1868, there was spent out of the Educational Fund $167,158 18. Not one dollar of this large amount was spent in teaching the poor children of North Carolina to read or write. Instead of that the Radical Legislature took $158,000 of that amount and paid it in part to themselves under the name of *per diem* at the rate of seven dollars a day. For this and other purposes, equally opposed to the advancement of the cause of education, we say, the Radical Legislature used $158,000. Three thousand dollars of the money was "loaned" to the University to pay the salaries of Professors, such as Ashley's brother-in-law, Professor Martling, so-called; Settle's cousin, Professor Patrick, the Banjo Player; John Pool's brother, President Sol Pool; and Dickson, the Professor of Agriculture, who, in making contracts for clearing the College lands, it is said, specially reserved to the College, cut all of the hickory and tall gum trees because "they would split so easy and make such elegant rails," and Dickson was about the best man in the lot!

The balance of the amount, $6,158 18, is put down to what is called the "expense account." In this account we find that one J. W. Hood, a negro preacher, was paid $925 as salary as Agent of the Board of Education. He made a report declaring that the whites had burned the school-houses of the blacks and were interfering with their education. This report is a part of the work that this negro preacher Hood was paid $925 for in the year 1868.

Not a dollar of this large sum of $167,158 18 was spent in teaching children to read or write. We get these figures from the Radical Auditor's official report.

During the Fiscal year beginning 1st October, 1869, there was spent out of the Educational Fund the sum of $203,411 01, which was expended as follows:

Invested in State bonds	$150,000 00
D. A. Jenkins	131 20
Soper	75 00
Costs in law suit	29 20
Poll tax returned	415 15
Paid to teachers of schools	38,981 86
Paid to Jno. Hood	1,778 60
Loaned to University	10,000 00
Loaned to D. and D. Asylum	2,000 00
Total	$203,311 01

The investment in State bonds has, of course, proved an entire loss, as have the amounts paid to Hood and loaned to the University. Indeed, it is thought Professor Dickson will get his gum rails before the Educational Fund will get back its $10,000.

Not one-fifth of the whole amount expended was applied to Common Schools! Out of over two hundred thousand dollars expended, less than thirty-nine thousand was paid to teachers.

Let us look into this matter a little further. $150,000 was invested in Special Tax State Bonds. These bonds are worthless, but the money with which they were bought was good money. $148,000 of it came from the sale of 4,000 shares of stock in the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company. The *par* value of this stock was $400,000, and according to the terms of the late lease of that road, the parties who bought those 4,000 shares will receive each year $28,000! Had this stock been held, the Educational Fund would now receive a yearly income of $28,000 instead of holding worthless *coupons* of worthless Special Tax Bonds!

During the Fiscal year, beginning on 1st October, 1870, the Conservatives were partially in power, and during that time $177,497 96 was spent out of the Educational Fund. Of this amount the Radical Auditor's Report shows that $174,753 20 was expended for Common Schools. The acount stands, therefore, as follows:

Under Radical rule from April, 1868, to 1st October, 1870, spent for Teachers	$ 38,981 86
Under Conservative rule from October 1st, 1870, to October 1st, 1871, spent for Common Schools	174,753 20
Difference in favor of Conservatives	$135,771 34

Comment is unnecessary. If our people feel an interest in the cause of education, and desire an economical administration of their affairs, let them vote for the candidates of the Conservative Party.

Insult to the Old Flag.

A sadder commentary upon the fruits of four years of Grantism can no where be found than in the reply of Mr. Secretary Fish, when his attention was called to the recent insult to the United States flag in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It seems that the American Schooner James Bliss was seized by the Dominion Cutter Stella Marie off Anticosti Island for an alleged violation of the Dominion laws in regard to in-shore fishing. As she entered the port it was observed that the Dominion flag was flying from the peak of the Bliss over the American flag, the latter with Union down. It is understood that the insult was premeditated, and is sustained by the highest Dominion authority.

When the attention of Secretary Fish was called to the matter, he remarked:

"It amounts to nothing. Some hair-brained Dominion official thinks he can make trouble by insulting our flag. We have become accustomed to such insolence."

Truly, a sad spectacle! The United States Government accustomed to insolence and insult! We had never expected to see the day when an American Prime Minister would declare that an insult to the "Old Flag" would amount to nothing. Nor can we resist a feeling of commiseration for the poor old man in his pitiable confession, that he has become accustomed to such insolence. And, indeed, the confession is no less true than disgraceful. Spain has positively refused to release Dr. Houard as a matter of right to the United States, but concedes it as a gracious favor, and with this sneering answer, our "Unconditional Surrender" Grant finds himself compelled to be content. But we care not to pursue a subject so humiliating.

Grant and Civil Rights.

Last week a Mr. John Moran, who had taken his stand upon a wide pavement and in front of an unoccupied store on Chestnut street, in Philadelphia, offered for sale a number of copies of the late speech of Senator Sumner attacking General Grant. Upon this a policeman, who said that he was "obeying orders," ordered Mr. Moran to stop selling "that thing," and advised him to burn the copies which he had on hand. The New York *Tribune* says: We are not surprised to learn, as we do from the *Age*, that the Philadelphia Police, in the Fourth District, "worked hard to elect the Grant candidate;" but when the *Age* asks "under which of the bayonet laws" this outrage was committed, we confess ourselves unable to answer. We know that by the terms of the Constitution the President is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy; but how long is it since he assumed command of the Police of Philadelphia? And through whom were the Executive orders for the suppression of Mr. Sumner's speech in Philadelphia given? Does the worshipful Mayor of that city also belong to the President? Perhaps the attempt will presently be made to suppress the sale of the *Tribune* itself by general orders. The effort will be a failure, but then the Administration is used to failures.

GOV. VANCE!

nvass of Governor Vance in the East.

Hon. Z. B. Vance having been invited to speak in various counties of the East, finding himself pressed for time before the assembling of the Baltimore Convention to which he is a Delegate, has arranged the following brief canvass for a few counties of the East. Friends are requested to have conveyances ready to take the Governor rapidly from point to point:

APPOINTMENTS.

Wilson, Wilson county, Saturday, June [illegible]th.

Snow Hill, Greene county, Monday, [illegible] 1st.

Kinston, Lenoir county, Tuesday, July 2nd.

Trenton, Jones county, Wednesday, July 3rd.

Richland, Onslow county, Thursday, July 4th.

Kenansville, Duplin county, Friday, July 5th.

Whitesville, Columbus county, Saturday, July 6th.

Time cheerfully divided with any Republican speaker.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.—Opinions delivered yesterday:

BY PEARSON, C. J. Louis Froelich vs. Southern Express Company, from Duplin. Error. Judgment reversed.

BY READE, J. Elizabeth A. Maxwell vs. Wm. L. Houston, from Union. No error. Judgment affirmed.

W. H. Bogden vs. J. C. Privett, from Wayne. No error. Judgment affirmed.

BY RODMAN, J. E. P. Covington, guardian, vs. Leak & Wall, executors, *et al.*, from Richmond. Judgment affirmed.

J. W. Pelletier, administrator, vs. E. W. Sanders, administrator, *et al.*, from Carteret. Error. Judgment reversed and cause remanded.

State vs. Isaac Howard, from Lenoir.—Error. Judgment reversed.

BY BOYDEN, J. J. W. Davis *et al.*, vs. Jesse J. Baker, from Wayne. Error.—*Venire de novo.*—Raleigh *Sentinel*.

For the Journal.

Conservative Meeting in Sampson County.

Pursuant to a previous notice, the delegates from the different districts of the county, met at the Hall in Clinton, on Saturday the 22d of June, 1872, to nominate candidates for the Legislature and county offices. On motion, John C. Williams was called to the chair, and O. F. Herring, appointed Secretary. On taking the chair, the chairman briefly explained the objects of the meeting. The following preamble and resolutions were read and adopted:

The Conservative Democratic party of Sampson county, in Convention assembled, do pledge themselves, to sink all differences, and meet together, as lovers of their country, to insure harmony in the coming elections.

They do pledge themselves; to work faithfully for the election of their nominees, and the nominees of their general ticket, that we will lay aside our preferences, discard our animosities, and endeavor to select fitting men, who can carry our banner with success. In accordance with the foregoing declarations, we do, as men of honor, pledge ourselves here, to use our honest efforts for a common cause. We believe that we are oppressed, and that the man who would disorganize our party, (whether he does so intentionally or otherwise) aids our oppressors and gives them assistance in their efforts to humiliate, degrade, oppress and imprison the freemen of Sampson county. Therefore,

Resolved, That we will nominate our best men for office, and when nominated, we pledge our honor to support them, not only with our votes, but with our whole strength and earnestness in the coming election.

Resolved, That we believe we waste our strength by division, and if we do divide, we aid in the election of Radicals to office.

Resolved, That we condemn all affiliation with the Radical party, and say that it is to our shame, that with at least 400 majority, we are compelled to consult the Radical party and ask their permission to elect a Conservative to office in Sampson county. Let not this shame longer brand us and be thrown in our teeth.

Resolved, That this Convention determine whether it be the policy of our party to nominate candidates, and if so nominated, can they be elected.

Resolved, That the difficulties existing in the county of Sampson must be reconciled, or we are given over to Radicalism.

Resolved, That this Convention appoint two canvassers for each township, whose duty it shall be to make out and send to the Chairman of the County Executive Committee, a roll of the voters, and how they expect to vote in the coming election.

Resolved, That this Convention appoint an Executive Committee of thirteen men, one from each township, to be styled the County Executive Committee, and that they select a Chairman.

Resolved, That the County Executive Committee appoint an Executive Committee of four in each township, and that they attend to all the interests of the Conservative party in said township, and report to the Executive Committee of the county.

Resolved, That the County Committee call upon the Township Committee to raise any funds that may be necessary to conduct the campaign, by circulating documents, printing tickets, &c.

Resolved, That the County Committee, together with one committeeman from each township, meet at Clinton once a week from this time to the election in November to take such action, as may be for the welfare of the Conservative party of the county and State.

Resolved, That we can and will succeed in the coming canvass, if we can only soar above prejudice and passion; and we will now test the matter. Are we selfish or are we patriotic?

It was then moved and carried that the Chairman appoint an executive committee of four and two canvassers from each district, which resulted as follows:

Hall's—Executive Committee—Josiah McPhail, D. R. Watson, M. J. Faison and A. B. Barbary. Canvassers—O. F. Herring and Alex. Royal.

Honeycutt's—Executive Committee—J. H. Turlington, Isaah Herring, J. D. Parker and B. Fowler. Canvassers—Alvin Royal and J. C. Howard.

Mingo—Executive Committee—T. J. Wilson, Nedham Warren, R. A. Draughon and Jesse Wilson. Canvassers—John R. Register and Joel Jackson.

Little Coharie—Executive Committee—D. A. Cooper, J. M. Spell, M. White and John W. Matthis. Canvassers—J. D. O. Culbreth and Dan'l Ray.

Franklin—Executive Committee—E. Ward, N. H. Fennell, S. J. Faison and Robert H. Herring. Canvassers—Owen Fennell and Dr. J. B. Seavy.

Turkey—Executive Committee—L. R. Millard, Wm. S. Matthis, J. T. Moore and J. D. Oates. Commissioners—J. T. McCalop and F. M. Carroll.

West Brooks—Executive Committee—Isaac Williams, L. C. King, G. R. Williams and William Daughtry. Canvassers—Uriah Hill and William Bryan.

Lisbon—Executive Committee—R. Herring, Thomas Vann, A. N. Johnson and Kader Vann. Canvassers—A. M. Blackburn and J. Bronson.

McDaniel's—Executive Committee—E. B. Owen, John C. Wright, Neil Watson and L. C. Owen. Canvassers—J. H. Hobbs and James Wright.

Dismal—Executive Committee—J. R. Maxwell, L. A. Spell, E. Williams and John Culbreth. Canvassers—J. D. Malloy and J. C. Williams.

Taylor's Bridge—Executive Committee—S. M. Chesnutt, A. R. Herring, William Thompson and P. L. Murphy. Canvassers—H. Murphy aad J. S. Parish.

Clinton—Executive Committee—J. R. Beaman, R. C. Holmes, C. Patrick and J. L. Boykin. Canvassers—Col. A. A. McKoy and Dr. H. A. Bizzell.

Piney Grove—Executive Committee—Robert Bell, Chas. Hines, Dr. J. A. Darden and John Lane. Canvassers—Tommie Ashford and James King, Sr.

On motion, the roll of districts was called and the Convention proceeded to ballot for candidates, which resulted as follows:

For the Senate—Dr. C. T. Murphy.

For the House of Representatives—J. R. Maxwell and William Bryan.

For County Commissioners—Owen Fennell, M. J. Faison, O. L. Chesnutt, Wm. Daughtry and Amos Bullard.

For Sheriff—Wm. Benton.

For Register of Deeds—Oliver Blackburn.

For Treasurer—James Oates.

For Coroner—Henry B. Giddens.

For County Surveyor————.

On motion, it was ordered that a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Wilmington JOURNAL and Magnolia *Advertiser*, with a request that they be published.

O. F. HERRING, Secretary.

For the Journal.

Canvass in Duplin Commenced—Duplin Roads—Hospitality of Messrs. G. Boney & Sons.

The canvass of Duplin opened to-day at Duplin Roads, Island Creek township.—There was quite a number out to hear the political topics discussed. Col. Allen made the openining speech, and it was thought to be the best effort of his life, being able, logical and sound doctrine. He was followed by Mr. J. E. Fussell, who declared himself as an independent candidate for Senator. Messrs. Stanford and Outlaw, candidates for the House of Representatives, delivered themselves of two big speeches, with credit to themselves and the party they represent. After the speaking closed, that hospitable and generous family, Messrs. G. Boney & Son's, took every man by the arm who would partake of anything to refresh the inner man, or stay the appetite, down to their residence; then we sat down to a most elegant dinner. May they live long and prosper "as men generally do who have big hearts and generous souls." They already command the largest trade of any business house in our county. We are looking ahead for a gay time on the 5th July, when Gov. Vance will speak at this place, and give us a few of his mountain yarns. Everybody will be here that day.

Yours, - TREASURER.
Kenansville, N. C., June 22, 1872.

TESTIMONY OF R. C. BADGER, ESQ.

SENATOR POOL'S PROGRAMME.

Richard C. Badger being duly sworn, deposes and says:

Question. Do you remember being present at a meeting or consultation in the Executive office, in the city of Raleigh, between Gov. Holden, John Pool and other members of the Republican party, on or about the 8th of June, 1870: If so, state what occurred, and particularly what was said and done by Mr. Pool?

Answer. Some time during the last Summer term of the Supreme Court, and I think during the first week, Pool was here in Raleigh. As I heard from him and know from seeing him in the room and hearing him argue causes, he was at that time in attendance upon the Court. Some time during that week I think, and it not, then certainly early in the next week, I was asked to go to Gov. Holden's office to consult in regard te the outrages in Alamance, Caswell and other portions of the State. It was stated to me by the person who invited me, that Mr. Pool and several other leading Republicans would be present. I cannot say positively at what time of the day the meeting began, but my impression is, about 3 o'clock. It was very protracted. During the continuance of the meeting, several persons were not there at the beginning came in, and several who were there at the beginning went out. My recollection is nor perfect as regards all the persons who were present, but the following at least, were some of them, to wit: the Governor, John Pool, Jas. H. Harris, (colored,) Isaas J. Toung, Gen. Willie D. Jones. I do not recollect distinctly about Col. Clarke, but think he was, but my impression is not very decided. My impression as regards the presence of Mr. Treasurer Jenkins is the same as that I have concerning Clarke, only more decided. I am not certain as to U. S. Marshal Carrow, or Auditor Adams. I think the latter was present, and I think the same as to Hood, (colored,) Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction and W. F. Henderson.

When I came in, it was stated to me that the object of the meeting was to take into consideration what advice should be given Gov. Holden as to the course he should pursue to suppress the outrages in Alamance, Caswell and several other counties in the State. There was a long discussion of the State and the necessity of destroying what we called the Ku-Klux organization. It was conceded by all present that the ordinary civil tribunals had failed to accomplish that object, and that unless some other force was brought to bear Republicans, white and colored, could not live in certain parts of North Carolina. There was, also, considerable discussion as to the remedy. In these discussions a great many of those present took no part—some were silent. I, myself, took an active part. It was very generally agreed that the military power would have to be used in some shape or other, and that this military power should be that of North Carolina, because the military force of the United States sent to these parts had accomplished no good.

Gov. Holden, during the most of the conference, except those portions of it which referred to the bad condition of things in the two counties, was a listener and appeared to be anxious to hear suggestions. I sat near him during the entire conference and at every suggestion made by any person, he appealed to me, either by look, gesture or woord, for my opinion in regard to it.

It was suggested to make a military occupation of the two counties, and to arrest, detain, and try such persons as were suspected of complicity in the outrages said to have taken place there, by State military power. This suggestion was made by Mr. John Pool in the first instance. I answered the Governor, who seemed to appeal to me for my opinion in regard to it, that the military occupation and arrest were right, and, I thought necessary, but the trial by military court was too dangerous an experiment for him to undertake; that he ought to send in conjunction with the military a judicial officer to try, in accordance with our forms of law, such persons as the military should arrest. It was said by Mr. Pool that this would not accomplish the object, and he, in this connection, called to the Governor's attention what Gov. Clayton, of Arkansas, had done under similar circumstances, which, in substance, was, according to his statement, as follows: that Gov. Clayton having the same evils to contend with had embodied his militia, taken military possession of disaffected counties and tried and executed large numbers of men by courts and, in that way, had broken up the Ku-Klux in Arkansas. Upon that some discussion took place between Gov. Holden and John Pool and myself as to what its effect would be upon Gov. Holden himself. I insisted that all the consequences of a failure would have to be borne by the Governor, and Mr. Pool insisted that Gov. Clayton had made a success of it, and there was no reason why such a success should not be the result here. I then called attention to the difference in the condition of the country—that what Clayton had done was shortly after the military occupation of his State by the armies of the United States, and that what was borne then would not be borne now. I was referring in that conversation mainly to trial by military court.

Mr. Pool and I then had a conversation in regard to the same matter in the southwest corner of the Governor's office in the capitol, the result of which was that he agreed to the proposition originally made by me that it would be better to send a judicial officer with the troops and not, until that process had failed, to try the more violent remedy of military courts. I agreed with him that if the plan I had suggested should fail to discover and break up these organizations that then the Governor should take the more violent course.

The matter then of the difficulties of the writ of *habeas corpus* taking the arrested men out of the hands of the military officers was discussed, I think nobody being a party to this conversation except the Governor, Mr. Pool and myself. The proposition, made by myself, was that the Governor should refuse to obey the writ of *habeas corpus* in those counties placed in a state of insurrection. Mr. Pool thought that bad policy, and that it would not work, and thought a better plan would be to answer the writ of *habeas corpus*, produce the bodies, and if discharged to arrest upon some new charge; that that was the plan President Grant suggestsd.

In regard to the organization of troops, the first difficulty presented and discussed was the fact which was very generally agreed upon, that if the military was called out it would have to be white or colored, in separate organizations, under our laws, or a detailed militia, as provided for in the act of 1868. It was stated, I think, by the Governor, that he had tried the white detailed militia and found it utterly inefficient; that the class of men who would submit to detail could not be relied on; that as regarded the white militia we all agreed, at least those of us who took part in this discussion, that the Governor would be embodying a militia mainly composed of ku-klux to put down the ku-klux; that as regards the colored militia it was inexpedient and impolitic to use them, owing to the prejudice in regard to race and color, it was then suggested, by whom I do not recollect, that it would be best to organize a regular force. This, I think, was concurred in by all who joined in that conversation. The persons present were grouped in different parts of the room and the same parties did not always join in the conversation, nor were they in a position to hear what was said. At this time many violent propositions were made, all of which I do not recollect, the question under discussion being where we could get white men suitable for the purpose in view. Mr. Pool stated, at that time, that there was a man in his county or section of the State by the name of Mac Lindsay, and mentioned to me that I knew him, as he was a member of the State Senate in 1864-'65. I had forgotten him, but upon this being said I recollected him. Mr. Pool said he was a man of undoubted courage and capable of any desperate resolve, and by way of illustrating his capacity, mentioned some daring act of piracy, of which I had not heard before, committed by the said Mac Lindsay, either during the war or just at its close, in the waters of eastern North Carolina, and that he, the said Mac Lindsay, had been indicted therefor and only saved from punishment by his (Pool's) influence; that he would guarantee that this man, Mac Lindsay, would pick up from the county where he lived, and which was between the two lines during the war, sixty or one hundred men equally as daring and brave as himself; that this man, Mac Lindsay, would give the Governor no trouble—that if any of these men, arrested by him, undertook any resistance he would kill them, or they would be lost and never be heard of again. I do not undertake to state his exact words, but this was the substance of his conversation. The Governor at this time was sitting in his chair. He got up and walked nervously up and down the room for a few minutes before anything was said. I got up from the seat I occupied on the sofa, in the south-west corner of the room, and stated to the governor, and it may have been in the presence of some others of the company, that such a proposition was infamous, and that if it resulted as suggested the governor would be damned in the memories of men for all time. Mr. Pool then said I had misunderstood his meaning, that he did not intend that result, he wanted to illustrate the determined character of Lindsay, and he may have qualified it in a good many other ways. He stated in this connection that Clayton's troops gave no trouble. At this time some other man who was present, I do not recollect distinctly who it was said that he could furnish sixty or one hundred men of the same description from his county, and mentioned some wonderful exploits they had performed during the war. All of these propositions and suggestions with regard to using such violent material were objected to by Gov. Holden.

At sometime during this conversation, and when the propriety of using military measures was under discussion, and when Gov. Holden was, as I understood it, objecting to the means proposed, and seeming indisposed to undertake the movement, Mr. Pool said in substance about this: "Governor, you do not know how they are talking about you in Washington. The Republicans there say that you are a failure, and Grant says that you and Smith of Alabama were made governors of States by the Republican party under the reconstruction acts, and that you are sitting still and permitting these ku klux to take them away from you, or cause them to slip away from you."

There was a meeting the next day at which only the Governor, John Pool and myself were present. Somebody suggested the appointment of Col. Clarke who was in the city. Col. Clarke was sent for, and after persuasion, agreed to accept the command. I concurred.

Q. Who invited you to the conference in the executive office?

A. I was invited by the Governor.

Q. State as near as you can, the relative positions of the Governor, John Pool, yourself, and any other persons you can recollect.

A. Just previous to the time when Mr. Pool recommended his military plan, he had been standing, conversing with somebody, at the southeast window. The Governor was either in his chair or walking up and down the room, between where his chair sat and the sub-division between the southern windows, and I was sitting on the sofa near the southwestern window, or near the Governor's chair.

Q. What was Mr. Pool's manner?

A. My impression from his manner was, that Mr. Pool meant what he said until his proposition met with disfavor; and then he varied his manner so as to induce the belief that he had been jesting.

Q. Please state what was your inference, from the language of Mr. Pool, before his plan met with disfavor, of the character and antecedents of Lindsay?

A. I thought Lindsay a determined villain, capable of taking life at the instance of a superior without question. I drew the inference from Mr. Pool's statement, and that was my reason for denouncing it infamous.

Q. Did Mr. Pool suggest the arrest of any parties by name, or did he suggest the arrest of prominent gentlemen of the conservative party?

A. I cannot say from my own recollection, with absolute certainty, that he did, and I am disinclined to the belief that he did. I have some distinct idea of something of the kind, but think it must have come from the newspapers, which I constantly read.

Q. Had you ever heard, until Mr. Pool made the statement, of the particular acts which Mr. Pool said Governor Clayton had performed in Arkansas?

A. I had not. I had a confused notion from the telegraphic accounts of newspapers, to which I paid little attention, such things being common, that Governor Clayton was undertaking a military movement against certain portions of Arkansas.

Q. Did you understand Mr. Pool to approve and recommend to Governor Holden the conduct of Governor Clayton?

A. I did. My understanding was that when he related what Governor Clayton had done he intended that it should be followed by Governor Holden.

Q. Did Mr. Pool, in that conversation, give Gov. Holden, Gen. Grant's opinion of Clayton?

A. I am not certain that he did, but he did use Grant's name in connection with Governor Clayton and Governor Smith of Alabama.

Q. Have you had any conversation or communication with the other parties who were present, who corroborate your statements: if so, who are the parties?

A. I have conversed with Col. Wm. J. Clarke in regard to this matter, and he said, though he had no distinct recollection of the specific conversation, he did recollect that many violent propositions were made, but none adopted. J. H. Harris told me, in front of the Court House in this city, in the Fall of 1870, that in that meeting, Mr. John Pool made some propositions, of which his recollection was not distinct, of a very violent character, and said something about "losing men," or that "he had a man who would lose men." I have had a conversation with D. A. Jenkins who nenies being present at the time; also with I. J. Young who agrees substantially with the facts as I have stated them, and with Governor Holden, who also agrees with the facts as I have stated them.

Q. When Senator Pool spoke of resistance, did you understand it as relating solely to instances of that kind, or rather that he would dispose of men in such a way as to relieve Governor Holden of the odium and responsibility of such things?

A. I thought both from the first suggestion—that he, Lindsay, would do it in either case, and render courts-martial unnecessary. He afterwards qualified it, but not until it had met with the disapproval of nearly every person present in that part of the room. He then qualified it as I have stated it, in my examination-in-chief.

Q. Did you infer from the conduct of the Governor when the proposition was made by Pool as stated that his impression was the same as yours?

A. I so inferred, and further that he disapproved of it.

Q. What is your best impression as to who the man was who, after Pool had spoken of Lindsay, said he could furnish sixty or one hundred men of like calibre, and what were their remarkable exploits?

A. My best impression is that D. A. Jenkins, the Treasurer, made the suggestion, and made it in an excited manner. Indeed, I know that Jenkins made the remark, and I am in doubt only as to time, as he might have made it on some subsequent occasion or meeting in the executive office at which the matter was alluded to. I have forgotten what the exploits were, but a great deal of gasconade was indulged in in the way of description.

Q. In any of the conversations between Pool, Holden and yourself, was any reference made to the effect on the coming election?

A. That was not the subject of the conversation. It related to the outrages, though the election may have been alluded to incidentally, and I think it was in connection with the matter. It was suggested that unless the outrages were suppressed there could be no fair election in those portions of North Carolina where the ku-klux were operating; and I think prompt action, by whom I don't recollect, was urged on that account.

Q. How many in all do you think were present in the first meeting?

A Thirteen.

Q. Did they constitute the ordinary and legal council of the Governor?

A. No, and were not so understood to be, but a meeting of leading Republicans.

Q. When did the conversation between yourself and James H. Harris occur, and where?

A. Before the meeting of the Legislature, sometime last fall, and in front of the Court House in this city.

Q. What are your present party affiliations?

A. Republican of the straightest sect. My theory is a government of the strongest kind—a centralized government.

Q. Were you of counsel for Governor Holden in the late impeachment trial?

A. I was.

LOCAL.

County Convention.

Pursuant to a resolution adopted at its first session, I give notice that the Convention of the Democratic Conservative party of New Hanover, will reassemble at the Court House in Wilmington, on Tuesday July 16th, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

D. MACMILLAN,
President.

THE Ocean Steamers, bound for European Ports, bear witness to the increase of American travel to points of interest in the old world. Tourists should bear in mind that anything that New York City affords can be purchased at first cost, and be forwarded to any address, by communicating with the New York Purchasing Bureau, 704 Broadway, N. Y. Endorsed by New York merchants. Families that do not travel can save money by making a note of the address. Send for explanatory circular. w1t

GOV. VANCE is to speak at Whiteville, on the Saturday of next week, July 6th. As there are many in this section and city who would be glad to hear him on this occasion, we would suggest to the management of the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Railroad that they issue excursion tickets on that occasion, allowing parties to go and return for one fare. This would, we think, prove a beneficial arrangement for all concerned.

WIL., CHAR. & RUTH. RAILROAD.—In connection with the announcement in our columns to-day that the bondholders had instituted proceedings to take possession of the road, we learn that Col. John F. Hoke, as Attorney for Col. Childs, got an injunction last week from Judge Logan, restraining such proceeding until further investigation. It is said that there is no hope for completing the road unless the bondholders take hold of it. The case will be tried before Judge Logan on the 11th of July.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

SUPERIOR COURT.—This Court met again yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment of the day previous.

The following cases were disposed of yesterday, viz: State vs. Joseph Bryant, peace warrant: State vs. Calvin McDuffie, misdemeanor. This latter was where a constable was charged with selling the property of a man without laying off his homestead. M. London for the State, W. S. and D. J. Devane for defendant.

In the case of John Kittrell, indicted above for murder, there was entered a plea of guilty of manslaughter. The extenuating circumstances will be brought before the Judge on Thursday morning.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Fred. Jones, Stephen Rich and Bunyan Walker, for assault and battery, were all found guilty, as charged.

David Marshall was arraigned for a failure to work on the public roads, there being 18 cases pending against him. Jury not returned at the close last night.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.—The Board met in adjourned session yesterday afternoon.

Charles Teitjen was granted permission to retail spirituous liquors at Middle Sound, in Masonboro' township.

Ordered, That Caswell township be divided into 2 election precincts, with Black River as the dividing line; that Point Caswell be the place for holding elections in the portion of said township on the north side of said river and Gum, in the portion on the south side, and that the Clerk of this Board furnish the Registrars in said precincts with registration books, and advertise this action of the Board according to law.

Ordered, That the line between Columbia and Franklin townships be surveyed under the supervision of Commissioner Black, 30 days before the August election, and report to this Board.

Adjourned to Monday, July 1st, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

For the Journal.

LILLINGTON, N. C.,
NEW HANOVER CO., June 20, 1872.

Mr. Editor:—Evoe's communication as it appears in the columns of the *Star*, assuming to give a correct history of Point Caswell and its surroundings, has somewhat excited the surprise of our people. They were consoling themselves with the reflection that the Old North State had been fully explored, and her true worth pretty well ascertained and determined; *but not so*. The incoming flood of curiosities as promised by Evoe when the connection between Point Caswell and Caintuck takes place, but encourages the hope that still another and an additional unexplored *terra incognita* remains, which must result in untold comforts, if *not riches* to the people of that vicinity. We say, let the connection come! Somewhat familiar with the advantages of that country, we can promise for it to those who are disposed to labor honestly and industriously for a support that it will repay every blow of industry with as handsome and satisfactory a reward, as can be obtained by the same amount of labor in any other portion of the *South*. With Colly and Lyon swamps to back that people, they can proudly challenge a comparison with the most fertile lands in the State, and when emigrants of the right class of people settle there, Caintuck with its surroundings, *including Point Caswell*, will become the Eden of North Carolina. The people there, awake to the glorious results of well directed industry, *cordially* invite *all* who are inclined to develop the resources of the country to *locate among them*. Point Caswell now offers inducements to settlers which none but the *blind can fail to see* are *equal*, if not *superior*, to those of *any other town or village within sixty miles of Wilmington*. Her citizens are intelligent, courteous and accommodating, and especially strangers give that attention which constitutes the *true charm* of refined and elevated society. They feel they have a future that will make for them a name and a history, which will ere long attract all classes of honesty and industry *thither*. And why should they not *entertain such a hope?* They have there thousands of timber—lands the most fertile—unsurpassed facilities for transportation. Their noble little streams abounding in fish. Their forests filled with game, from that of the delicious little partridge (whose whistle, *Bob White*, can now be heard on almost every half-acre of cultivated land in the vicinity) to *Bruins, not a few*. With such advantages and attractions, one can easily see that the time is not far distant when *to* Point Caswell will *be the aim and object of thousands* who really desire to improve their fortunes, to become a prosperous and happy people. For the accommodation of those who wish to examine for themselves, the little steamer Caswell, under the control of the courteous and gallant Capt. R. P. Paddison, will take them from Wilmington to Point Caswell, as it plies daily between the two.

Most respectfully,

"JUSTITIA."

TELEGRAPHIC.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Destructive Fire at Greensboro'.

RALEIGH, June 24.

A Greensboro' special to the "Daily News" says: A fire broke out here at 2 o'clock this morning in Porter's drug store. The Court House, Caldwell's Bank, the Southern Hotel, Mendenhall & Staples' law office and other buildings were burned. The loss amounted to $50,000 or more, on which there was no insurance except $5,500 on Porter's drug store. The Court House was the finest in the State and was worth $30,000. The records of the Court were saved.

The origin of the fire is unknown.

FROM RICHMOND.

THE CONVENTION TO-DAY.

GREELEY'S CHANCES.

TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION:

IMMENSE CONCOURSE &c., &c.

[Special to the JOURNAL,]

RICHMOND, VA., June 26.

There is a large delegation of prominent Virginians in the city for the Convention tomorrow. Greeley will be endorsed unanimously.

Great torch light procession to-night, and popular demonstration at the Theatre for the Cincinnati nominees—leading Virginians speaking—nothing like it since 1840. H.

GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, June 26.

The Georgia State Democratic Convention was as large and able a body as ever assembled in Georgia. The action was entirely harmonious. President, Hon. A. Lamar, of Muscogee. The resolutions are that the Democratic party of Georgia stand upon the principles of the Democratic party of the Union; bringing into special prominence as applicable to the present extraordinary condition of the country the unchangeable doctrine that the union of States, and the indestructibility of equality with each other, is an indispensable part of our political system.

Resolved, that in the approaching election the Democratic party invites everybody to cooperate with them in a zealous determination to change the present usurping and corrupt administration, by placing in power men who are true to the principles of constitutional government and faithful and economical in public affairs.

Resolved, That in our opinion the delegates to the Baltimore Convention should go untrammeled by instructions, and should act with all the lights before them that they deem best for the good of the party and for the welfare of the country.

Delegates from the State at large are Gen. H. L. Benning, Gen. A. R. Wright, of the Augusta Chronicle, Col. Tom Hardeman, Col. Julien Partridge, Gen. A. H. Colquitt, Col. C. T. Goode, Gen. A. B. Gordon and Col. J. W. Avery of the Atlanta Constitution—all Conservatives and favorable to harmonious action at Baltimore.

NEW JERSEY.

TRENTON, June 26.

The Democratic Convention met here to-day. Chas. Haight, Greeleyite, was appointed temporary Chairman.

Gov. Randolph on taking the Chair, said: At this time when our Democratic brethren in other States, have become touched with the fever of a political revolution, our action ordinarily discreet, temperate and dispassionate, will be looked to with more than ordinary interest. In proportion as other States have given hasty utterances of opinion and preference, we should give sober and thoughtful utterances. The Baltimore Convention will be composed of men who have higher motives than merely to "beat Grant." These motives will be to beat corruption and despotic administration. A chief magistrate who has brought his worst military habits of thought and action to the administration of civil affairs with Grantism.—That we shall obtain at Baltimore all that we deem desirable does not now seem probable unless some unexpected reaction occurs. The action of the Convention is a foregone conclusion. Endorsed at Balimore, I deem Greeley's election assumed—defeated there, his chances are unworthy of attention. It is well known that my judgment has been against the endorsement of the Cincinnati ticket. The Governor proceeded to state the purpose of the recent Fifth Avenue conference. He claimed that this conference was not a fiasco, but a success, because it concentrated reliable information as to the weakness or strength of the Cincinnati tickets in nearly every State, and thus gave a basis for the decision that no ticket would be nominated with political advantage. I think that a more sensible nomination of a candidate to the great body of Democratic voters could have been found. I know we we shall be charged with placing our life-long opponent at the head of our column in a day of almost assured victory. All this is true, but it is equally true that Greeley will not only take the leadership of the party that elects him after he has pronounced himself fully in favor of such old-fashioned Democratic principles as hostility to centralization, opposition to Federal interference in State and local affairs, condemnation of the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, full support of amnesty, rigid adherence to civil service reform, opposition to bayonet election laws, and the like. Now, if Greeley can accommodate himself to such uncompromising Democratic views as these, we can accept his conversion, even if it be a trifle suden and unexpected. In conclusion, the Governor said that they had to contemplate the almost certain endorsement of Greeley at Baltimore and with it the assured defeat of Grantism—a great victory of itself, because if Greeley had no loftier views nor greater intelligence than Grant, he would be powerless where Grant's power is almost without limit. Greeley would be the occupant of a high office, but his power to abuse it would be jealously guarded by both friends and foes. His might be place, but the power (with Grant defeated) will be delegated to the people and their representatives.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 26.

A call, signed by Joseph R. Flanders and John VanAllen, states that after a conference between many of the Democrats of the city and State of New York who will not support Greeley, suggests as the most practicable way of giving expression to such opposition, is to invite such Democrats to meet in Baltimore on July 8th, for a conference. The invitation extends to all such Democrats throughout the Union.

The Police Commissioners gave the delegation of the Orangemen permission to parade on the 12th of July. The delegation says that the organization numbers 6,000.

The Americus club was reorganized yesterday by Wm. M. Tweed, Judge Shandley and others, formerly known as members of the ring.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

COASTWISE.

Schr J S Barnes, Leech, Baltimore, F W Kerchner.

Schr Adiel, Moore, Jacksonville, Edwards & Hall.

Schr S C Eborn, Moore, Jacksonville, Edwards & Hall.

Steamship Regulator, Freeman, New York Barry Bros.

Schr Henrietta, Leavitt, Quincey, Massachusetts. J H Chadbourne & Co.

Norwegian Barque El Dorado, Thomassen, Boston, Williams & Murchison.

Schr Lucy Wright, Elzey, New York, Williams & Murchison.

Steamship Benefactor, Jones, New York, Barry Bros.

Steamship Tonawanda, Wiltbanks, Philadelphia, Worth & Worth.

Steamship Lucille, Price, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

Schr Richmond, Brown, Lockwood's Folly, F W Kerchner.

CLEARED.

COASTWISE.

Schr Louisa Smith, Webber, Jacksonville, Fla, Master.

Steamship Regulator, Freeman, New York, Barry Bros.

Brig Isola, Snowmann, Salem Mass, G G Barker & Co.

Schr Kate E Rich, Walford, Boston, G G Barker & co.

Schr Luola Murchison, Jones, New York, Williams & Murchison.

Steamship Benefactor, Jones, New York, Barry Bros.

Steamship Lucille, Price, Balimore, A D Cazaux.

Schr Jacob S Barnes, Leech, Baltimore, F W Kerchner.

Schr Adiel, Moore, Wrightsville, Edwards & Hall.

Steamer Waccamaw, Potter, Baltimore, T D Meares, Agent, with lumber, for repairs.

Steamship Tonawanda, Wiltbanks, Philadelphia, Worth & Worth.

FOREIGN.

(Br) Brig Essex, Smith, London, Williams & Murchison.

(Br) Barque Ariadne, Howell, Rotterdam, Willard Bros.

EXPORTS

COASTWISE.

NEW YORK—Steamship Regulator—1,518 bbls rosin, 813 do spirits, 387 do turpentine, 100 do tar, 80 do soapstone, 84 bales cotton, 849 bush peanuts, 28 pkgs mdse.

SALEM, Mass—Brig Isola—1,601 bbls rosin.

BOSTON—Schr Kate E Rich—2,486 bbls rosin, 100 do pitch, 72 do spirits, 25 do turpentine, 70 do tar.

NEW YORK—Schr Luola Murchison—2,435 bbls rosin, 545 do spirits, 125 bales cotton, 50 bbls glue.

NEW YORK—Steamship Benefactor—3,224 bbls rosin, 150 do spirits, 133 do turpentine, 43 do pitch, 100 do tar, 99 bushels peanuts, 3 bales cotton, 9 pkgs mdse.

BALTIMORE—Schr Jacob S Barnes—423 bbls rosin, 50 do tar.

Steamer Waccamaw—10,000 feet lumber.

WRIGHTSVILLE—Schr Adiel—16,000 feet lumber.

PHILADELPHIA—Steamship Tonawanda—957 bbls rosin, 348 do spirits, 63 do tar, 47 bales cotton, 1,236 bushels peanuts, 7 pkgs mdse, 5 bags wool, 10 tons old iron, 67,849 feet lumber.

BALTIMORE—Steamship Lucille, cld March 25—295 bbls spirits, 1,000 do rosin, 85 do pitch, 222 do tar, 6 bales cotton, 75 bushels peanuts, 17,400 sshingles, 33,436 feet lumber, 18 packages mdse.

FOREIGN.

London, England—Br Brig Essex—1,650 casks spirits turpentine, 367 bbls rosin.

ROTTERDAM—(Br) Barque Ariadne—2,981 bbls rosin.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., June 20, 1872.

BARQUES

Swedish, Phoenix, Stromberg, ldg, Europe, Williams & Murchison

(Br) Dr C Tupper, Chambers, ldg, Europe, Williams & Murchison

German Shanghai, Hauschultz, rpg, Willard Bros

German Frederick Scalla, Waack, ldg, Europe, Willard Bros

Norweigen Eldorado, Thomassen, dis, Williams & Murchison

BRIGS.

Norweigen Nornen, Matteson, ldg, Europe, Willard Bros

SCHOONERS

Ann & Susan, Podger, ldg, Martinique, Northrop & Cumming

Jessie S Clark, Clark, ldg, Philadelphia, F W Kerchner

Luola Murchison, Jones, ldg, New York, Williams & Murchison

John A. Griffin, Foster, ldg, Philadelphia, Harriss & Howell

Henrietta, Leavitt, ldg, J H Chadbourn & Co

Lucy Wright, Elzey, ldg, New York, Williams & Murchison

List of Vessels Sailed for this Port.

CUXHAVEN.

Magdelena, Bumsgard, cld March 21

GUERNSEY.

Homely, Le Dain; cld April 3

PHILADELPHIA.

Schr Judge Hopkins, Baker, cld May 22

German Brig Leopoldine, Haesloof, cld June 21

WEST HARTLEPOOL.

Nor. Brig Meteor, Holst, cld ——

NEW YORK.

Schr Ben, Davis, cld June 20

FORTRESS MONROE.

Br Barque Deer, cld May 10

NEWCASTLE.

Vearge, Norgaard, cld May 8

Sweedish Barque Ulrika Bredenberg, cld May 16

BRISTOL.

(Br) Barque Amazon, McDonald, cld May 14

NEWPORT;

Br Barque Fair & Easy, Taylor, cld May 21

BOSTON.

German Barque Wega, Branshoff, cld June 1

German Barque Musca, Giese, cld June 4

Brig Nellie Mitchell, Cody, cld June 21

German Brig Juno, Suerken, cld June 20

LONDON.

Diana—Jonnassen. cld May 23

GALVESTON.

Norwegian Barque St. Olaf, Hassell, cld June

ALEXANDRIA.

Schr Frank Hodges, Thompson, cld June 20

HARTLEPOOL.

Br Barque George Booth, Duncan, cld June 7

VICK & MEBANE,

Cotton Factors,

AND

General Commission Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Liberal Advances made.

☞ Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and Country Produce, and orders for the purchase of same solicited.

☞ Bagging and Ties on hand for sale.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current

Beeswax per lb	30 a 32
Barrels, Spts T, each.	
2d hand	2 62½ a 2 75
New	2 75 a 3 00
Candles, per lb.,	
Tallow	16 a 17
Adamantine	16 a 17
Sperm	50 a 55
Coffee, per lb.,	
Java	28 a 30
Laguayra	26 a 28
Rio	20 a 25
St. Domingo	25 a 28
Cotton, per lb.,	
Ord to Midl'g	20 a 24½
Strict Midl.	00 a 25
Cotton Bagging,	
Gunny	00 a 00
Dundee	18 a 18½
Flax	19½ a 20
Double Ancr	18¾ a 19¾
Rope per lb.	7 a 10
Corn Meal,	
per bushel	1 05 a 1 10
Domestics,	
Sheeting,	
per yard	12 a 13
Yarn, per 5 lb,	000 a 165
Feathers,	
per lb	65 a 90
Fish, per bbl.,	
Mackerel,	
No. 1	26 00 a 28 00
No. 2	13 00 a 15 00
No. 3	00 00 a 00 00
Mullets	5 50 a 7 50
Herring,	
East	8 00 a 9 00
N. C. roe	0 00 a 12 50
do cut	8 00 a 10 00
do gross	7 00 a 8 06
Dry Cod	9 a 10
Flour, per bbl, North'n	
Family	9 00 a 14 00
Superfine	7 00 a 7 50
Ex Super	8 50 a 9 00
North Carolina,	
Family	10 00 a 10 50
Superfine	7 75 a 8 25
Glue, per lb	16 a 18
Gunny Bags	25 a 28
Guano, Peruvian,	
Per ton	00 00 a 80 00
Grain, per bushel,	
Corn	00 a 1 05
Oats	00 a 80
Peas, Cow	0 00 a 1 25
Rice,	
Carolina	9½ a 10
Hides, per lb.,	
Green	6½ a 7
Dry	14 a 15
Hay, per 100 lbs.,	
Eastern	0 00 a 0 00
Northern	0 00 a 2 00
Iron, per lb.,	
English, ass'd	7½ a 8
American, ref	6 a 10
American,	
sheer	9 a 00
Swede	7½ a 00
Hoop,	
per ton	140 00 a 150 00
Liquors, per gal, (dom)	
Whiskey	1 25 a 4 00
Bourbon	2 00 a 3 00
N. E. R.	2 00 a 3 00
Gin	4 00 a 7 00
Brandy	4 00 a 9 00
do Apple	1 50 a 9 00
do Peach	2 25 a 3 50
Lumber, (River,)	
Fl'r Bds.	15 00 a 17 00
Wide do	12 00 a 14 00
Scantling	10 00 a 12 00

Lime, (from store)	
Rockport	0 00 a 1 65
Rockland	0 00 a 1 65
Molasses, per gallon,	
Cuba, hhds	00 a 36
do bbls	00 a 40
Sugar house	21 a 21½
do bbls	22½ a 24
Syrup, bbls	45 a 1 00
do N. O.	80 a 0 85
Naval Stores,	
Turpentine per 280 lbs	
Virgin new	0 00 a 3 75
Yellow dip	0 00 a 3 50
Hard	0 00 a 2 50
Tar per bbl	0 00 a 3 05
Tar in ord'r	0 00 a 3 15
Pitch, City	2 75 a 3 00
Rosin, pale	4 00 a 5 50
do No 1.	3 00 a 3 50
do No 2.	2 40 a 2 45
do No 3.	0 00 a 2 25
Spirits turpentine,	
per gal	00 a 45
Nails, per lb.,	
Cut	6 a 6½
Oils, per gallon,	
Sperm	0 00 a 3 00
Linseed	1 40 a 1 50
Machinery	1 75 a 2 00
Keorosene.	28 a 30
Pea Nuts	0 00 a 1 90
Potatoes,	
Sweet	80 a 1 00
Irish, bbl.	2 75 a 3 75
Provisions, per lb.,	
N. C. Bacon	
Hams	14½ a 15½
Middlings	00 a 10
Shoulders	8½ a 9
Hog round	00 a 10½
Western Bacon	
(Smoked.)	
Hams	12½ a 13
Middlings	8¾ a 9
Shoulders	7½ a 8
(Dry Salted.)	
Middlings	7½ a 8
Shoulders	6½ a 0
Lard, N. C.	12 a 12½
do Northern	10 a 12
Butter, N. C.	15 a 20
do Northern	30 a 55
Cheese	16 a 18
Pork, Northern, per bbl	
City Mess	14 00 a 15 50
Thin "	00 00 a 00 00
Rump	13 00 a 14 00
Salt, Alum, per	
bag 2 bush.	1 50 a 2 00
Liverpool, sack, ground	
cargo	1 30 a 1 35
From store	1 30 a 1 35
American	1 25 a 1 30
Sugar, per lb.,	
Porto Rico	11 a 00
C.	11½ a 00
B.	12 a 12½
A.	13¼ a 00
Crushed	14 a 00
Soap, per lb.,	
Northern	5 a 7½
Shingles, per M.,	
Contract	4 00 a 6 00
Common	2 25 a 2 75
Staves, per M.,	
W. O. bbl.	00 00 a 00 00
R. O. hhd.	00 00 a 00 00
Timber, per M.,	
Shipping	12 00 a 15 00
Mill, prime	10 00 a 11 00
Mill, fair	7 50 a 9 00
Mill, inferior to	
ord.	5 00 a 6 00
Tallow, lb.	10 a 10½

REVIEW
OF THE
WILMINGTON MARKETS,
FOR THE
WEEK ENDING THURSDAY
June 27, 1872.

COTTON.—The cotton market has assumed its usual summer dullness, and although our stock is of a size to admit free transactions, yet the business is quite small, owing to the stock being held among exporters and speculators, who anticipate a further rise in Northern markets, and withhold their stock from market. Buyers are offering freely and would willingly pay the market quotations for good lines of middlings, but these are held out of market and the entire transactions for the week have been of the lower grades.

The cotton movement for the week, as compared with last week, shows a marked falling off in receipts and a slight decrease in exports. The movement in the aggregate is small, and likely to continue so until the new crop is marketed. The receipts at all the ports for the week were 8,777 bales, against 11,833 bales last week, 10,762 bales the previous week, and 13,117 bales three weeks since. The total receipts since September 1, 1871, are 2,682,296 bales, against 3,869,044 for corresponding period of previous year, showing a decrease since September 1, 1871, of 1,186,748. The exports from all the ports for the week were 12,963 bales, against 38,944 bales last year. The total exports for the expired portion of the cotton year are 1,896,017 bales, against 8,046,915 bales for the same time last year. The stock at all the ports is 139,941 bales, against 204,593 bales for the same date last year. The stocks at the interior towns are 13,471 bales, against 16,947 bales last year. The stock of cotton in Liverpool is 961,000 bales, against 909,000 bales last year. The amount of American cotton afloat for Great Britain is 72,000 bales, against 102,000 bales last year. The amount of Indian cotton afloat for Europe is 371,000 bales, against 389,000 last year.

The following sales comprise the transactions of the week.

Friday, 13 bales at 23 cents; Saturday, 1 at 22 cents, 2 at 23½ cents, 10 at 24 cents, and 2 at 24½ cents; Monday, 3 at 23 cents, 4 at 24 cents, 2 at 22¾ cents, and 2 at 24½ cents; Tuesday, 3 at 24 cents; Wednesday, 1 at 23½ cents and 1 at 24 cents; Thursday—No sales.

The following are the nominal quotations:

Ordinary	21 cents
Good Ordinary	23 "
Low Middling	23½ to 24 "
Middling	24½ "

TAR.—The market for the week under review, has maintained a steady and unyeilding firmness, with no fluctuations in price of quotable importance. The receipts have been light, and for the week reached a total of 464 barrels and as compared with the preceeding week, show a falling off of 218 barrels. The exports are very heavy and the stock now in market is not over 600 barrels which is held for export. To-day the market closes firm with a better feeling at $3 05 per barrel. The receipts and sales for the week are as follows:

Friday	91 bbls.	at $3 05 per bbls
Saturday	106	" " 3 05 "
Monday	76	" " 3 05 "
Do.	*50	" " 3 15 "
Tuesday	33	" " 3 05 "
Wednesday	39	" " 3 05 "
Thursday	69	" " 3 05 "

*In order.

ROSIN.—The rosin market though still rather quiet has been more active for the past three or four days than during the first part of the week. Strained—In the early period under review was active at the closing rates of previous review, but on Saturday, under the declining advices from New York gave way, and declined 10 cents. On Monday the decline was gained by a corresponding advance, since the market has ruled without change with a fair demand for export and free transactions. No. 2—In the relative position we have no very great changes to note, actuated by the decline of strained, prices were a little off, but have been regained, and the quotations of to-day are the same as last week's; No. 1 and Pales have experienced no change of quotation. As the supply immediately available is only moderate, the undertone of the market has shown more strength, and buyers are taking off fair amounts daily at the present prices. The receipts are upwards of 11,000 bbls. but the exports have everreached the receipts, and the stock is slightly reduced, being now 30,125 bbls. against 32,675 bbls. for last week.—The sales for the week are as follows: Friday, 2,053 bbls. at $2 25 for strained, $2 30 for No. 2, $3 for low No. 1, $4 to $4 25 for low Pale, $4 75 to $5 for Pale, $5 25 for extra Pale, and $5 50 to $6 for window glass; Saturday, 1,914 bbls, at $2 15 to $2 25 for strained, $2 30 for low No. 2, $2 75 for low No. 1, $3 25 for No. 1, $3 50 for extra No. 1, $4 to $4 25 for low Pale, and $4 50 for Pale, and $5 for extra Pale; Monday, 2,304 bbls. at $2 25 for strained, $2 40 for extra No. 2, $3 25 for No. 1, $3 50 for extra No. 1, $3 75 to $4 for low Pale, $4 50 for Pale, and $5 for extra Pale; Tuesday, 2,442 bbls. at $2 25 for strained, $2 30 for low No. 2, $2 75 for opaque, $3 25 for No. 1, $3 50 for extra No. 1, $3 75 to $4 for low Pale, $4 25 to $4 50 for Pale; Wednesday, 2,044 bbls. at $2 25 for strained, $2 30 for low No. 2, $2 75 for opaque, $3 for low No. 1, $3 25 for No. 1, $3 50 for extra No. extra No. 1, $4 to $4 25 for low Pale, and $4 50 for Pale; Thursday, 839 bbls at $2 25 for strained, $2 60 to $2 75 for extra No. 2, $2 75 for opake, $3 50 for low Pale, $4 50 to $4 75 for extra Pale.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—During the week just ended the stock on hand, has, with the daily receipts, supplied both the distiller and exporter to the full extent of their wants. Under a good consumptive and shipping demand, the market retained its former prices. On Tuesday the market corresponding to the decline of Spirits Turpentine became dull and heavy; receivers were loathe to give way to the views of buyers, but on Wednesday, under a further decline of Spirits, buyers refused to pay the asking rates and sellers, to effect sales, succumbed to their wishes, and yellow dip and virgin declined 25 cents. The receipts are now very heavy and are, in fact, more than is actually needed for the present manufacturing. The stock has increased, and the market closes dull to-day at $2 50 for hard, $3 50 for yellow dip and $3 75 for virgin. The receipts and sales for the week are as follows:

	Bbls.	Hard.	Yellow dip.	Virgin.
Friday	642	$2 50	$3 75	$4 00
Saturday	639	2 50	3 75	4 00
Monday	724	2 50	3 75	4 00
Tuesday	580	2 50	3 75	4 00
Wednesday	510	2 50	3 75	4 00
Do.	60	2 50	3 50	3 75
Thursday	260	2 50	3 50	3 75

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market througout the early period of the week and up to Tuesday, remained steady and active at 48 cents. Tuesday, in sympathy with the New York market, a decline of 1 cent was accepted. Wednesday the market declined 1 cent, and to-day a decline of 1 cent has been made. The receipts for the week reach a total of 4,756 casks against 4,664 for last week, an increase of 82 casks, and the exports were 5,894 casks against 2,268 casks, showing an increase of 3,626 casks, and the stock on hand to-day is 4,562 casks against 5,396 casks, a decrease of 834 casks. The market closes steady at 45 cents per gallon. The sales for the week foot up 2,978 bbls. as follows:

Friday	450 casks	at 48 cents per gallon.
Saturday	1,051 "	" 48 " " "
Monday	192 "	" 48 " " "
Tuesday	25 "	" 48 " " "
Do	420 "	" 47 " " "
Wednesday	565 "	" 46 " " "
Thursday	175 "	" 45 " " "
Do	100 "	" 46 " " "

PROVISIONS—There has been very little movement in the position of the provision market since our last. The dullness of North Carolina bacon shows no improved feeling, and in fact may be quoted a trifle off in price. The stock is very large and is being increased almost daily by large receipts. Dealers are selling jobbing lots at the following quotations: 7 to 8 cents for shoulders, 9½ to 10 cents for sides, 11 cents for hog round, and 14½ to 15½ cents for hams.—Western is in about the usual stock, and sells as follows: SMOKED 6 to 7 cents for shoulders, 8½ to 9 cents for sides, and 13 to 14 cents for hams.——LARD.—North Carolina is in moderate stock, and good enquiry sells from 12 to 12½ cents per pound as in quality. Northern steam refined, in kegs and buckets, at 10 to 12 cents per pound.

GRAIN.—CORN—The receipts, although not so large as the previous week, are of sufficient size (with the present supply now in market) not to allow any scarcity of stock. In the absence of arrivals we have heard of no cargo sales and we report the market as nominal at 92 cents (last sale). The receipts for the week reach 22,080 bushels against 29,885 bushels for last week, showing a decrease of 7,805 bushels, and from all sources are as follows:

Per Schr. J. S. Barnes, 3,000 bushels; per Schr. Lucy Wright, 8,500 bushels; from Philadelphia, 3,680 bushels; from Baltimore, 2,620 bushels; and by Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, 4 289 bushels. The export trade has been good and the stock is reduced to between 40,000 and 50,000 bushels. ——White mealing sells from store at $1 05 per bushel, highest figures, including sacks. ——OATS—Are in light stock as well as receipts and the market shows more stability; sells from store at 75 to 80 cents per bushel. ——PEAS—The stock is small and receipts being light, the advance noted last week has been maintained. Cow sells from $1 15 to $1 20, clay $1 25 to $1 30, and $1 30 to $1 35 for white per bushel.

BEEF CATTLE.—Have been brought in quite freely during the past week, but the demands of the butchers are quite small, and the extent of their purchases are such as will supply their immediate wants. A good drove would bring 8 to 10 cents per lb. on the hoof.

FLOUR—The decline in Northern markets and reduction of freights has caused this article to decline 25 cents. The stock is fair and receipts moderate. A fair demand exists and we note a fair business doing in both Northern and State brands and refer to our table for wholesale prices for quotations.

CORN MEAL—Has ruled without change of quotations. The receipts of water ground by Railroad are large, and the stock of manufacturers by the City Mills keep the market well supplied. Sells from store at $1 10 to $1 15 per bushel.

HAY—The approach and prospect of a heavy Northern yield the coming season has caused a decline in Northern markets, and ours, in sympathy, has yielded and declined 25 to 30 cents. The receipts are large, and the stock is increased, and is deemed of sufficient size to meet the present wants. Dealers are selling New York and Pennsylvania Timothy from wharf at $1 60@$1 65 and $1 90 to $2 10 from store.

WOOD.—The scarcity and reduction of stock has caused an advance. Receipts have been of no consequence. Flat loads sold as follows:

Pine	$3 25 to 3 50
Ash	3 60 to 3 85
Oak	4 00 to 4 25
Blackjack	4 00 to 4 25

TIMBER.—The tameness noticed in our last has continued throughout the past week without any material change of price, yet receivers have found more difficulty in disposing of their offerings. The receipts by rail continue to be large, but by river are on a very moderate scale. The market closes dull at the following rates per M. feet.

Extra Prime Mill Lumber by Railroad	$16 00 to 17 50
Second class do	$15 00 to 16 00
River Timber, first quality	$13 00 to 15 00
Second class river	$10 00 to 13 00
Common Mill	$ 8 50 to 10 00
Ordinary	$ 7 00 to 8 50
Inferior	$ 5 00 to 6 00

EGGS—Continue to be in fair request and with only moderate receipts, the price remains unchanged. Dealers are purchasing by the quantity at 20 to 22½ cents per dozen.

SHINGLES.—The trade in this article is confined principally to exporters, who pay for contract orders $6 to $8, and $3 25 to $5 for common, per M.

LUMBER.—The City Mills are doing a fair business, and selling cargoes at the following rates:

Pine Steam Sawed Lumber—Cargo Rates—per 1,000 feet.

Ordinary assortment, Cuba cargoes	$00 00@20 00
" " Hayti cargoes	00 00@20 00
Full cargo wide Boards	20 00@25 00
" " flooring boards, rough	00 00@26 00
Ship Stuff as per specifications	28 00@30 00
Deals, 3 by 9	20 00@22 00

SALT—Is in fair stock and sells from wharf at $1 30 per sack.

LIME—The stock is fully large to supply the wants, which are only for small lots. Sells from store at $1 65 per cask.

BARRELS—Have exhibited no change worthy of note since our last. Receipts are very heavy and the market has become largely stocked. The export demand is good and considerable quantities have gone forward. On Tuesday a lot of 300 new country casks changed hands at $2 50 each. Dealers are selling lots to suit the purchaser at the following rates: Second hand country as they run, $2 25 to $2 50; selected and new $2 60 to $2 75; New York second hand, $2 75 to $2 85, and $2 90 for new.

PEANUTS—Have exhibited no change in the general position of the market. The receipts are much smaller than the previous week's, and by the exports the stock has become slightly decreased, though to no extent as to have any effect on the market. We report the condition of the market as being steady at the following quotations:

Ordinary	$ 75 to 1 00
Prime	1 25 to 1 35
Extra Prime	1 50 to 1 60
Fancy	None.

FREIGHTS—To coastwise ports by sailing vessels the market rules high, owing to the scarcity of ship room, although the amount of produce offering shipment is limited. We refer to our table for last rates paid.

RATES OF FREIGHT.

ARTICLES.	Per Steamer.	Per Sailing Vessel.
TO NEW YORK.		
Crude Turpentine, per bbl	$0 60 a $ 00	$ 00 a $ 60
Tar......per bbl.	0 60 a 60	00 a 1
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl	00 a 1 50	00 a 90
Rosin......per bbl.	00 a 60	00 a 60
Cotton......per bale	00 a 2 00	00 a 2 00
Cotton Goods, "	00 a 75	00 a 75
Flaxseed..per bush.	00 a 15	00 a 15
Peanuts... "	3 a 6	08 a 10
TO PHILADELPHIA.		
Crude Turpentine, per bbl.	0 00 a 60	00 a 60
Tar......per bbl.	0 00 a 50	00 a 60
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl	0 00 a 1 50	00 a 1 00
Rosin......per bbl	0 00 a 50	00 a 60
Cotton......per bale	1 00 a 2 00	00 a 2 00
Cotton Goods "	0 00 a 75	0 60 a 0 75
Peanuts...per bush.	00 a 8	00 a 12
Lumber	0 00 a 8 00	0 00 a 8 00
TO BALTIMORE.		
Crude Turpentine, per bbl.	0 00 a 0 45	0 00 a 0 45
Tar......per bbl.	0 00 a 0 45	0 00 a 0 45
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.	00 a 90	0 00 a 75
Rosin......per bbl.	00 a 50	00 a 45
Cotton......per bale.	0 00 a 2 25	00 a ½
Peanuts...per bush.	00 a 11	00 a 0 00
Lumber	0 00 a 8 00	6 50 a 7 00
TO BOSTON.		
Crude Turpentine, per bbl.	0 60 a 0 00	0 00 a 0 75
Tar......per bbl.	0 00 a 0 00	0 00 a 0 65
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.	0 00 a 0 00	0 00 a 1 10
Rosin......per bbl.	0 00 a 0 00	00 a 65
Cotton......per bale.	00 a 00	00 a 2 50
Peanuts...per bush.	00 a 00	00 a 10
Lumber	00 a 00	0 00 a 11

OVERWHELMING PROOF.—In the discussion at Jonesboro between Col. A. M. Waddell and Neill McKay, Col. Waddell charged that McKay had said if the Radicals succeeded in this election, "hereafter there would be no kitchen and no parlor." McKay denied this, but Col. Waddell produced not the certificates only, but the affidavits of four gentlemen of Sampson county, who made oath before the Superior Court Clerk of that county that they heard McKay use the precise language Waddell charged him with using. The names of the four witnesses who swear that they heard McKay use the expression of "no kitchen and no parlor" are P. H. Murphy, John A. Ashford, T. J. Lee, and Lewis H. Moore. These men are vouched for as gentlemen of as high character for veracity as can be found in North Carolina.

Col. Waddell told the people it was for them to say whom they would believe—McKay, the candidate for office, who is an interested party, or the four citizens who are not candidates, all of whom swear positively that McKay used the exact language attributed to him.—*Raleigh News.*

Lost Health Regained.

Self-neglect lays the foundation of much bodily suffering. As a rule men are more solicitous to repair and preserve their houses, stock in trade and other perishable property, than to repair and preserve themselves. They can see when a wall requires a prop, or a weak structure a girder, but appear to be unconscious of, or indifferent to, the cracks and flaws and evidences of decay in their own frail and sensitive organizations.

The consequence of this want of common prudence is that thousands fall by the wayside in the prime of life every year who might have lived to enjoy a hale and hearty old age, if they had resorted to the proper means of recruiting their failing vigor at the proper time.

Seeing what that famous vitalizing and invigorating elixir, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, has done for countless multitudes of the enervated and broken down, and with the long, unbroken record of its cures before him, it seems amazing that any sufferer from premature decay, nervous weakness, dyspepsia, billiousness, chronic constipation, or disease of a remittent or intermittent character, should delay, even for an hour, to seek the aid which its toning, regulating and invigorating properties have never failed to afford.

It is no exaggeration to say that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the most faithful ally of nature, in her struggles with weakness and disease, that medical botany and honest chemistry have yet given to the world.

june 25 230-deod1w&w1t

MELVILLE, FLA., Sept. 22, 1869.

Dr. Wm. H. Tutt:

Dear Sir—In my young days I was rather wild, and became the victim of a loathsome disease. I was treated by an eminent physician, and thought I was cured. After moving to this State I was horrified at finding that the disease was making its appearance again, in a secondary form. Ulcers formed in my mouth and on different parts of my body. I also became afflicted with severe Rheumatism. I employed different physicians, and used various patent medicines for months, all to no purpose. During a visit to Jacksonville I saw your Sarsaparilla and Queen's Delight, and concluded to try it. I have taken a dozen bottles, and believe that the poison is entirely driven from my system. I intend continuing it, however, to make a sure thing of it. At the request of your Agent I send this to you. You are at liberty to use it as you like.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN H. GUILFORD.

Liver Complaint and Billiousness.

Dr. Tutt's Liver Pills exert a direct and powerful influence on the Liver, and will with certainty relieve that important oogan from disease, and restore its normal functions.

Dr. Tutt's Hair Dye is Sold Everywhere.

june 23 229-deod&w1w

Tetter, Salt Rheum and all Skin Diseases cured by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

The People's Stamp of Value.—The Government endorsement, which legalizes the sale of PLANTATION BITTERS, is not the only stamp affixed to that famous Vegetable Tonic. It bears, in addition to that official sanction, the still more valuable stamp of public approbation. This inestimable voucher of its rare properties as a Tonic, Corrective and Alterative, is of much earlier date than the Government credential; for millions of sick persons had pronounced it the Grand Specific of the Age long before Congress thought of taxing proprietary medicines. It is unnecessary to repeat, in detail, the properties of this wonderful Vegetable Invigorant. The best reference that can be offered to those who desire the full particulars of its virtues, is the General Public.—Ask those who have tried it as a remedy for dyspepsia, constipation, billiousness, intermittent fevers, nervous debility, rheumatism, sea sickness, low spirits, or loss of vital powers, what Plantation Bitters have done for *them*, and be governed by the response they make to your inquiries.

june 21 228—deod1w—w1t

The Bar Room Remedy for weakness of the stomach is a dose of Rum Bitters. They are surcharged with *Fusel Oil*, a deadly element, which is rendered more active by the pungent astringents with which it is combined. If your stomach is weak, or your liver or bowels disordered, tone, strengthen and regulate them with VINEGAR BITTERS, a pure VEGETABLE STOMACHIC, CORRECTIVE AND APERIENT, free from alcohol, and capable of infusing new vitality into your exhausted and disordered system. 4w

DIED.

In Corpus Christi, Texas, on the 9th instant from lock-jaw, caused by sticking a nail in his foot, Mr. J. T. JOHNSON, formerly of this city, in the 23d year of his age. *

In Chester, Vermont, Friday evening, June 21st, EDDY PERRY, only child of Perry M. and Amanda S. Rice, of this city, aged 2 years.

Established 1860.

Randal H. Foote & Co.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

70 BROADWAY, N.Y.

Gold, Stocks and Bonds, Bought and Sold on Commission.

REFERENCES.—Jay Cooke & Co., N. Y.; Mechanics Banking Association, or any old Banking House or Commercial Agency in New York.

N. B.—Pamphlet on "WALL STREET AND ITS OPERATIONS" furnished free on application.

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$1,000 IN ONE WEEK.

To any shrewd man who can do business on the quiet, I guarantee an IMMENSE FORTUNE, easily, rapidly, and in perfect safety. Address in perfect confidence,

WARNER ELY,
105 Bleecker Street, New York.

june 28 w3m

WARM SPRINGS,

MADISON COUNTY, N. C.

THIS delightful watering place has been thoroughly refitted, and will be opened on the

20th day of May, 1872,

for the accommodation of visitors. Their location on the French Broad river, in the mountains of North Carolina, is wild and picturesque, is only eight miles from the terminus of the Cincinnati, Cumberland Gap and Charleston Railroad, which intersects with the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad at Morristown, Tenn. The said road will be extended to the Springs during the Summer. The country is healthy, pleasant and salubrious. The Billiard and Bowling Saloons will be supplied with all that is necessary to make them add to the pleasure of the place.

Mr. Clemmons' fast and accommodating Coaches run daily from Asheville and Railroad to the Springs.

ANALYSIS OF THE WATER.

Three quarts of Water—Muriate of Lime and Magnesia, 4 grains; Sulphate of Magnesia, 6 grains; Sulphate of Lime, 16-05 grains; Insoluble Residue, 2.05 grains; Loss 1.16, or 4.52 grs. to the pint. Temperature 98 to 104 Fahrenheit.

HEALING PROPERTIES.

The Baths at Warm Springs will be found very generally safe and satisfactory for most persons. They are admirably suited to many cases of obstinate Chronic Diseases, especially Chronic Rheumatism, Palsy, and other cases depending on obstructions and loss of vascular and muscular energy.

TERMS:

Board, per Month	$50 00
" Week	15 00
" Day	2 50

Deduction made for boarders remaining all the season.

No extra charge for baths.

H. C. SOWERS,
Proprietor.

may 29 206-d&w6w

Clinton Male Academy,

A CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL AND SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.

The 10th Session will begin July 22d, and continue twenty weeks.

Tuition $18 or $23, according to studies.

Board, $58 per Session.

Send for Circular.

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$300 000!

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Legalized by State Authority and Drawn in Public in St. Louis.

Grand Single Number Scheme.

50,000 NUMBERS.

Class G, to be Drawn July 31, 1872.

5,880 Prizes, Amounting to $300,000.

1 prize of....$50,000	500 prizes of....$ 100
1 prize of.... 13,450	9 prizes of.... 1,000
1 prize of.... 10,000	9 prizes of.... 500
1 prize of.... 7,500	9 prizes of.... 300
4 prizes of.... 5,000	9 prizes of.... 250
4 prizes of.... 2,500	36 prizes of.... 200
20 prizes of.... 1,000	36 prizes of.... 150
20 prizes of.... 500	180 prizes of.... 100
40 prizes of.... 540	5,000 prizes of.... 10

Tickets, $10. Half Tickets, $5. Quarters, $2 50.

☞ Our lotteries are chartered by the State, are always drawn at the time named, and all drawings are under the supervision of sworn commissioners.

☞ The official drawing will be published in the St. Louis papers, and a copy sent to purchasers of tickets.

☞ We will draw a similar scheme the last day of every month during the year 1872.

☞ Remit at our risk by POST OFFICE MONEY ORDERS, REGISTERED LETTER, DRAFT or EXPRESS. Send for a circular. Address,

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Female Physician

And Professor of Midwifery, whose long experience, extensive and successful practice in the treatment of Female complaints since 1840, entitles her to the confidence of her sex. Her celebrated Infallible French Female Pills No. 2 can be sent by mail in neat letter form, with full directions, to any part of the United States, price five dollars per box, by addressing No. 1 East 52d Street, corner of 5th Avenue, New York City.

june 21 227-d&w3m*

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june 11 218-4w

The Augusta Exchange.

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PROPERTIES & A PLEASANT DRINK.

These Bitters are positively invaluable in

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They purify the system, and will cure

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Remittent and Intermittent Fevers,

NERVOUS DISEASES. LIVER COMPLAINT

and are a preventive of Chills and Fever.

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All yield to their powerful efficacy.

ARE GOOD FOR THE MENTAL ORGANIZATION

Are an antidote to change of Water and Diet.

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to the wasted frame, and correct all

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Will save days of suffering to the sick, and

CURES NEVER WELL PEOPLE

The grand Panacea for all the ills of life.

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The Standard BITTERS OF GERMANY

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS

PHYSICIANS THERE PRESCRIBE IT IN THEIR PRACTICE

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EUREKA

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J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & Co., Druggists & Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal., and 34 Commerce St., N.Y.

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Vinegar Bitters are not a vile **Fancy Drink, Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors,** doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, **free from all Alcoholic Stimulants.** They are the **GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE,** a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing, also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and of all the Visceral Organs.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, whether in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these **Bitters** have been most successful. **Such Diseases** are caused by **Vitiated Blood,** which is generally produced by derangement of the **Digestive Organs.**

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid Liver and Bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effect.

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PIN, TAPE, and other **WORMS,** lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed.

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New Turbine is in general use throughout the United States. A SIX INCH is used by the Government in the Patent Office, Washington, D. C. Its simplicity of construction and the power it transmits renders it the best water wheel ever invented. Pamphlet free.

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BLOOD PURIFIER

Is a Powerful Tonic, specially adapted for use in Spring, when the LANGUID and DEBILITATED system needs strength and vitality; will give vigor to the feeble, strength to the weak, animation to the dejected, activity to the sluggish, rest to the weary, quiet to the nervous, and health to the infirm.

It is a South American plant, which, according to the medical and scientific periodicals of London and Paris, possesses the MOST POWERFUL tonic properties known to Materia Medica, and is well known in its native country as having wonderful curative qualities, and has been long used as a SPECIFIC in all cases of **Impurities of the Blood, Derangement of the Liver and Spleen, Tumors, Dropsy, Poverty of the Blood, Debility, Weakness of the Intestines, Uterine or Urinary Organs.**

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It regulates the bowels, quiets the nerves, acts directly on the secretive organs, and, by its powerful Tonic and restoring effects, produces healthy and vigorous action of the whole system.

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His divinity established and rationalism routed. The most popular and rapidly-selling religious work ever issued. For Circulars, address U. S. PUBLISHING CO., New York, Cincinnati, Chicago or St. Louis. 4w

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1872.

From the Daily N. C. Standard.
RALEIGH, N. C.,
MONDAY, August 24, 1868.

ADDRESS.

The Republican members of the Legislature of North Carolina, upon earnest and careful deliberation, have resolved to issue to the people of the State the following address on the condition of our public affairs, and to ask for it a calm and unprejudiced consideration :

FELLOW-CITIZENS : In response to our election by you, as members of the Legislature, we have been in session for a short time, and have done such things as seemed to us to be necessary to organize the new State government, and set it to work ; and without doing much that is indispensible to be done soon, we have adjourned, in order that we may return to you for confidence and advice, that we may proceed cautiously and wisely. We are your Representatives—you elected us. You are our friends, and we are yours; and under ordinary circumstances, we should expect your confidence and assistance. But the embarrassments now around us are extraordinary and peculiar, and give us extraordinary claims upon you for assistance and support.

WAR THREATENED.

For, we tell you in the utmost frankness and with deep feeling, that the greatest possible danger overhangs the Government, and we believe that another war is certainly in the near future, unless the people arouse themselves to avert it. When, in the early history of the country, we had a Revolution, and at the end of it, had to form new Governments, the matter was found to be deficient enough, even with the people united and desirous of forming good governments. But how is it now? We have had a war and a new Government is to be formed. If we were united and anxious to form the best Government we could, it would be difficult enough to do it. But, instead of being united, we are bitterly divided, and a very large portion of the people, many of whom have been, and some of whom now are, in high positions of trust, declare that the State government, as at present organized, is illegal and void, and must be overthrown by force of arms immediately after the election this Fall.

DUPLICITY AND BAD FAITH.

The persons and the party, who thus declare, went into the late election as candidates for the offices of the Government as if everything was valid. And so everything would have been valid if they had been elected. But, failing in the election, they forthwith declare that the offices which they sought, and the Government itself are null and void, and must and shall be destroyed, and some of them, who were elected to the Legislature and other offices in the State, and took an oath to support the Constitution, now say that the Constitution which they swore to support is no Constitution at all; that the Legislature of which they are members, and in which they are receiving their pay, is no Legislature at all. That you have no Governor, no Judges, no Sheriffs, or other officers, and that everything which has been done, or is now doing, is illegal and void; that your property and lives are without protection, and that anarchy prevails. It is so extraordinary that such a state of things should exist, that we would expect you to be slow to believe it, and therefore we proceed to lay before you the proofs.

THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY REJECTED.

After the war ended, three years ago, the President of the United States suggested that if the people of the State would meet in Convention and frame a constitution, the State might be admitted back into the Union. The people accordingly called a Convention, which framed a Constitution, and that Constitution was submitted to the people to be ratified, but just before the election the same class of persons who now say that the present Constitution is void, said then that that Constitution was void, and they induced the people of the State to reject it. That Constitution was the old Constitution under which we had always lived, with some alterations. Notwithstanding there were no radical changes in it, yet its rejection by the people was demanded and accomplished.

THE HOWARD AMENDMENT REJECTED.

Congress then said that, if the State would adopt the "Howard Amendment," which left the question of suffrage with the State, to regulate as it thought proper, it might be restored to the Union. But the State, under the lead of the same class of men, who now declare the Government void, refused to adopt the Howard Amendment.

THE RECONSTRUCTION ACTS RENDERED NECESSARY.

Congress then said, well, if the white people will not form a government and come back to the Union, we will authorize the colored citizens to vote, who never voted before; and under that law another convention was held, another constitution formed, submitted to the people and ratified by more than 20,000 majority ; and under that Constitution, the present State Government is organized, and we have been admitted back to the Union, and now ought to be at peace and trying to retrieve our fortunes.

STILL DISTURBING THE PUBLIC PEACE.

But now we find these same men saying : "This Constitution and Government shall not stand."' They defeated the Constitution three years ago by voting it down; they defeated the Howard Amendment by voting it down. They failed to vote down the present Constitution, and now they say they will tear it down by force. Why would they do this? Because, they say, this is a white man's government and colored men are permitted to vote.

COLORED SUFFRAGE A MERE PRETEXT.

But then we call your attention to the fact that they rejected the Constitution three years ago, which had no colored vote in it. They rejected the Howard Amendment which had no colored vote in it, and so they would reject this if it had no colored vote in it. The secret is, they hate the government, and many of them love strife, confusion and war. We proceed to offer the proofs that those persons who now assume the name of Democrats, but who are in reality, as a general thing, the same old secession and war party, mean to break up the government by force of arms, and that war must follow the attempt.

THE PROOFS.

I. The first proof we offer is the declaration of the President, Andrew Johnson. In a proclamation, which he issued on the 7th July, 1868, he speaks of the present Governor of this State, as the man "who writes himself Governor," thereby meaning to say that he is not the rightful Governor. And in a recent message to Congress he says, "It clearly follows that all the State governments organized in those States under the acts of Congress for that purpose and under military control, are illegitimate and of no validity whatever."—Thus it appears that the President of the United States clearly and distinctly declares that the present State government is null and void.

II. Again, the Democratic National Convention, which nominated Seymour and Blair as candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States, in their platform say that, "The reconstruction acts (so-called) of Congress are usurpations and unconstitutional, revolutionary and void." So the whole Democratic party have thus declared that the present State government is null and void.

III. Just before the said Democratic National Convention met, Gen. Blair was requested to say whether he would accept the nomination for the Vice-Presidency. He answered in a letter which was published, in which he declared that if he was nominated it must be with the understanding that the reconstruction acts were unconstitutional and that the State governments reconstructed under them were null and void, and that they must be overthrown by force. We quote his own words as follows: "If the President elected by the Democracy enforce, or permit others to enforce, the reconstruction acts, the Radicals, by the accession of twenty spurious Senators, and fifty representatives, will control both branches of Congress, and his andministration will be as powerless as the present one of Mr. Johnson. There is but one way to restore the Government and the Constitution, and that is for the President elect to declare these acts null and void, compel the army to undo its usurpations at the South, disperse the carpet-bag State Governments, allow the white people to reorganize their own governments, and elect Senators and Representatives."

Thus it will be seen that the nominee for Vice President not only declares the State Governments void, but says distinctly that the President elect must declare them null and void, and must disperse them at the point of the bayonet, and that he must do this of his own head without any law, and against the power of Congress, which is the law-making power, and without suggesting any reference to the Supreme Court, which is the proper and only tribunal to pass upon Constitutional questions. All of which would be a clear usurpation of power by the President, and revolutionary in its character, and would inevitably result in immediate bloodshed and civil war. And he also says that he regards this as the only issue in the presidential election. Nor does the reason which he gives avail anything. He says the President must disperse the present governments with the army, in order that the white people may have the opportunity of forming their governments. But then, we have already stated that, three years ago, the President did send an army here, and by terrible devastation and bloodshed, he overthrew the governments which were then existing, and permitted the white people (not a colored man among them) to form a Constitution. But these men, not then satisfied with that proceeding, persuaded the people to reject the Constitution, for the same reason that the nominee for Vice President now says the present goverment must be overthrown, viz: because it was unconstitutional, illegal and void. Gen. Blair and the party which supports him, now demand that the operation attempted to be carried out by the President three years ago, shall be again attempted by the President elect of that party. Will these Southern allies of the Democratic party, who rejected that plan of the President, three years ago, because, as they said, it was unconstitutional, illegal and void, now think better of it, retrace their steps, eat their own words, and assist in the consummation of what they then so bitterly denounced? Their pretended opinions and wishes fully indicate the wisdom and patriotism of those whom they vindictively denounced and vilified three years ago, for sustaining the proposed mode of establishing a government in this State. Should they succeed in having the existing government of the State again broken up by the army, under the order of the President, do they mean, in good faith, to reverse their action of three years ago? Or are their present professions a mere shift of necessity, a faithless pretext to produce civil strife, confusion and war, for the chance of realizing amidst another storm of terror and blood their discreetly concealed, but ever cherished hopes of the final success of the "lost cause."

And so it is, that we are to have no peace. No matter what is done or who does it, these same men move upon the prejudices and distress of the people, and say that is not what ought to be, but something else is. And here it is to be noted that while they have opposed everything that has been done by others to restore the country, they have done nothing themselves, nor do they now propose anything but another war.

It seems that the only remedy which the Southern wing of the party believes adequate or desirable is, amid the confusion they seek to inaugurate, to find some possible opportunity again to raise the flag of treason, establish their still longed-for Confederacy, and to restore slavery.

They have been mighty to destroy, but feeble to build up. They tell us that everything is null and void, but their remedy they do not deem it prudent to suggest at this time. General Blair suggests an initiatory measure, and he tells us in no uncertain terms how it is to be enforced.—Take the army, he says, and go to North Carolina, and undo—"disperse"—whatever has been done, and begin anew. And let it be further noticed, that this remedy was not proposed while the governments were being formed—not at all. They waited to take their chances in the elections to the Convention which formed the government, and many of them took seats in that Convention. They then took their chances, along with the colored and whites, to get control of the Legislature, the Executive and the Judiciary, and all the county offices. They had full tickets for all, but failing to get into the offices by the ballot, which was the proper mode, Gen. Blair comes out and declares that they shall be put in by the bullet. And note further, that he is the man to do it. He knows what supplanting governments with bullets means. He was with Sherman, when he came into North Carolina, and dispersed the government and set up another in its stead. And whom did they set up? Ask Governor Vance, and all the State officers, if they were not dispersed by Blair. Ask if he did not put Governor Holden in the same position which he now occupies. Yes, fellow-citizens, Blair means what he says ; he means war; he means to send the army into North Carolina and disperse the government.

But then it may be asked, suppose Blair does mean war, yet the mass of the party do not intend war by voting for him. Grant it. But if you elect him, you put him beyond your control. The people generally, we know, do not want war any more than they did in 1860. But do you not know that fifty, yea, a dozen politicians, put in power, can precipitate a war in spite of the people? And note, especially, that while the New York Democratic Convention had twenty-two ballots before they could agree upon a candidate for President, yet, with Blair's letter before them, and upon the single issue which he presented, of breaking up the Government by force, they nominated him unanimously *upon the first ballot* ; and he is now uniformly endorsed by the whole party.

But then it is said that while it is the purpose to overthrow the Government as Blair says, yet there need be no bloodshed. As soon as the President takes the army to break up the Government, let Congress say not a word, let the governments all disperse, and then everything will be peaceable, and no more blood will be spilt than may be "*wiped up with a pocket handkerchief*." But, our countrymen, when did such a thing ever happen? Does the history of the world furnish any instance of government being overthrown *peaceably?* Overthrow the government *peaceably!* Repeat the terrible story of the late war! The governments were then to be overthrown *peaceably*. But were they? A pocket handkerchief was then to wipe up all the blood! but soon, all the handkerchiefs and all the cloths were insufficient to bandage the wounds. Depend upon it, when the President takes the army, which he has no right to take for any such purpose, to destroy the goverments which Congress and the people have formed, Congress will not stand idle, nor will the governments.—There will be fighting; and when it is announced that the purpose is to deprive 4,000,000 of people of liberty, the fighting will be terrible, and the shedders of blood will be round about your houses, like the locusts of Egypt. How different from all this is the sentiment of Gen. Grant, "*let us have peace*."

IV. After the late elections, and when the time had arrived for Gov. Holden to take possession of the office, the ex-Provisional Governor, Jonathan Worth, declined to vacate until he was informed by the military that he must do so. He then vacated the office under a written protest, in which he said: "I do not recognize the validity of the late election, under which you and those co-operating with you claim to be invested with the civil government of the State."

V. One of the leading organs of the Democrats in North Carolina, approved the protest of Governor Worth, and said he was still the lawful Governor of the State, and that his protest might be *useful in the future*. Now, how useful in the future? What does that mean? It means that Gov. Holden may be thrown out and Gov. Worth will still be Governor. The *Sentinel*, the leading organ of the party in this State, also approved Gov. Worth's course, and copied the above article. Another leading Democratic journal, the New York *World*, in an article copied by the *Sentinel*, and headed "The Right Spirit," says that if the coming elections are not conducted as they think they ought to be, and the result is different from what they think it ought to be, then the Democrats will appeal to "physical strength." The precise language is, "If they exclude us from the polls or refuse to count our votes, we shall be none the less a majority, and having the preponderance of physical strength, the Democratic party will be found so wanting in manhood, as to be ruled by a reckless, usurping minority." Now, what does this threat of "physical force" by the Democratic party mean? It means what the words plainly declare, that, if they are not satisfied with the election this fall, they will not be ruled by what they call a usurping minority. They say now that Congress is a usurping minority, and they mean to declare that if they cannot change things by the ballot, they will by the bullet.

VI. The North Carolina Democratic Convention which assembled in Raleigh on the 13th August, in the first resolution of its platform, endorses Gen. Blair as a man of "sound political principles," and "recommends him to the hearty support of the people." It also approved the platform of the National Democratic Convention which declared the State governments void.—And it is to be especially noted, that the said Democratic Convention utters not a word of disapproval of Blair's letter. On the contrary, they fully endorse his "principles" as "sound." It is true, they do say, "they desire and intend to bring about these wholesome changes by the peaceful means of the ballot-box." Of course they do desire to do it by peaceful means, if it can be done peacefully. They would be demons, if they preferred war to peace. But suppose they cannot effect the changes by peaceful measures—how then? will they stop at that? If so, why did they not say so? They do not say so. They take especial pains not to say so. Read their resolutions, and it is apparent that they purposely dodged saying so. They knew of Blair's letter. They knew of the terror it was spreading over the country. How easy, and proper would it have been, therefore, for them to have said, we do not approve of that letter! What they do say in substance is, that they desire to accomplish their purposes peacefully if they can, but at all events they must be accomplished; and if it cannot be done peaceably, then let Blair come on. He is the right man. "His principles are sound."

But suppose nothing else had been said by anybody, except that the State government is void and must be overthrown. The question would immediately occur, how is it to be overthrown? The election of a President of the United States, no matter of which party, does not affect the validity of the State governments.

Suppose the election was over and the Democratic candidate was elected, would not the State governments remain precisely as they are? Of course they would. What can be meant, therefore, by the Presidential election overthrowing the State government of North Carolina. Governor Holden is elected for four years. The Legislature for two or four years, and the Judiciary for eight years. How are they to be superseded? Blair tells you. And everybody that endorses him tells you. It is to be done with the army! and that is war and nothing else.

Under the forms of law, the result of the the Presidential election cannot possibly affect the State governments. If unconstitutional and void, they would be so declared by the Supreme Court under the Administration of one President as soon as another. The only way in which they can be affected by the result of the presidential election, is the one indicated by Gen. Blair's letter, viz: to pledge a candidate and his party that, in the event of his election, he will usurp the constitutional jurisdiction and powers of the Supreme Court, disregard the forms of law, take the army in his hand, and by force and bloodshed make his own political opinions and wishes the law of the land. And such are the means proposed and the purposes avowed by Gen. Blair. And his party endorsed him at New York, and his party adherents in North Carolina, solemnly resolved in their State Convention, that he and his principles are "sound." They leave us no room to doubt. The will of the President elect is to take the place of a decision of the Supreme Court, and the army is to be "compelled" to execute his individual mandates, be the consequences what they may. If all men quietly submit to this usurpation, it is peace. But if Congress or the State government, or the law-loving and law-abiding portion of the people, resist the overthrow of the Constitution and laws, and the tyranny of a Military Dictatorship, it must be war. In a nation of freemen, who love liberty, no man can doubt the result.

Mr. Seymour, the Democratic nominee for the presidency, whom the party has committed to these dangerous views and purposes, and who is to execute them, presided over the Convention which put them forth in its platform and nominated Blair unanimously on the first ballot. He assented to and approved the whole, and stands pledged before the country and to his party, in the event of his election, to declare the State governments in the South illegal and void, and to compel the army to overthrow them at the point of the bayonet. It is true, in his letter accepting the nomination of the Convention over which he presided, he does not in words endorse Blair's letter, and he prudently refrains from violent language. But he does not intimate in the least degree, that he disapproves of any part of Blair's letter, or of the platform and proceedings of the Convention, or that he will hesitate a moment, whatever the consequences may be, to carry out fully and desperately the purposes and policy which his party has marked out for him. No man can doubt his intention and his purposes.

We have now offered you the proof. The President says the State government is void. The National Democratic Convention says so. Governor Worth says so. The North Carolina Democratic Convention says so. The public press says so. All say it must be overthrown. Blair says it must be overthrown with the sword; and all of them endorse Blair and his principles as "sound."

It is necessary to the peace and safety of the country for the people to discountenance and rebuke this bold and defiant effort of disappointed and desperate men, to rekindle the fires of civil war. The election of General Grant to the Presidency is the most effective and peaceable means by which to rebuke and forever to silence and quiet them. They themselves know and acknowledge this.—Hence the unusual and desperate efforts which they are making to defeat him. His election would place the Executive and Legislative branches of the government in entire accord, and thus restore confidence, improve the public credit, and secure the general peace and quiet of the nation. The uncertainty and excitement of the last three years has resulted from the bitter antagonism between Congress and the President. To continue this antagonism four years longer, by the election of Mr. Seymour, would continue the unsettled condition of affairs, and be fraught with serious and incalculable dangers. Those who [illegible] stability and peace, would deplore such a result in the approaching election. Those who hope to attain their ends amid the uncertainties of turmoil and strife, are resorting to every means in their power to bring about such a result.

THREATS AND INTIMIDATION.

Probably in nothing is the purpose of the extreme men of the Democratic party to do mischief more apparent than in their denunciations of all who are opposed to them. It is not to be denied that a very considerable portion of the capitalists and property holders are of these extreme men. Many of them are those who, by unscrupulous means, have accumulated from the distress of the people large estates, and have thus been enabled to assume unmerited importance. These men have not only assumed a superiority over those who differ with them, but now seek to intimidate and coerce them. They speak of the colored people as ignorant, depraved, vicious, idle and dangerous, and of the white people who support the Government as meaner than the colored men. In the resolutions adopted at their public meetings, and in their speeches, they declare that those that differ with them, whether white or black, shall be proscribed in social as well as business relations. In one of their public meetings, lately held in Caswell county (which was of like character with most of the meetings held in other counties, and is designated only for convenience) in which several of the most distinguished men in the State spoke, one of the resolutions declares in substance, that they would not employ laborers who differed with them in politics, and one of the distinguished speakers said "we have the land and we have the houses, and we have the meat, and we mean to control the next election." We desire to call attention to the dangers which these men are provoking upon the country. We do not question the legal right of any man to employ whom he pleases, or not to employ at all. We do not deny that if a poor man come to our door in the cold and storm of night, we have the right to deny him admittance. But if he perish before morning, whether we would not, in the sight of God, be murderers is another question. There are in North Carolina about 1,000,000 of human beings, but not one person in twenty in the State owns land. Have these few the moral right to say to the many, we own the world which God made, and you shall not live in it? "In the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat bread." We grant that we may say that if a man will not work neither shall he eat; but have we the right to say that he shall neither work nor eat?

Ten years ago what would have been considered more disreputable than to attempt to bribe or intimidate a voter? But now it is everywhere a matter of boasting that "we have the land, and the houses and the meat," and we will make the poor vote as we please. Again, we say, we wish you to consider not only the gross immorality but the terrible dangers which such a course is calculated to provoke. What is to be the end of all this? If the voters submit to be intimidated and the many agree to vote with the few, through compulsion, the effect will be to destroy the freedom of elections and to change the republic to an oligarchy. But suppose these voters do not choose to submit to be intimidated? Suppose they conclude that their rights and liberties are in danger, and that the object of those who seek to intimidate or coerce, is to oppress and enslave them, and to make them hewers of wood and drawers of water, and that their safety consists in their independence and demands resistance? When you tell them that they shall not till the soil to make their bread, suppose they say we are obliged to make bread or die, and we cannot submit to die. When you tell them that they shall not have a shelter from the cold, suppose they determine that neither shall you have a shelter from the cold. When you tell them they shall not have meat, suppose they tell you that they are willing to work, but that they are not willing to starve.—What may all this come to? Does the history of the world furnish us no lessons of the masses driven to desperation by oppression? Is our society in a condition to be arrayed, one class against another? Did you ever hear a multitude cry for bread? Such scenes have been confined to the oppressed of the old world, but as often as such a cry has been heard, property and life have gone down before it.

Have you, who threaten thus to intimidate and coerce, thought well, or have you thought at all of the dangers you are provoking upon yourselves and upon the country? You say that the colored men are ignorant, depraved, vicious, idle and dangerous. Suppose that be true, what then? You will admit that they are in considerable numbers, and in many localities they are the majorities. If they are as you say they are, why is it that their villainies have not everywhere exhibited themselves? Why is it that your property and lives have been safe? Why is it that you sleep soundly at night? This would not be the case if you were surrounded only with desperadoes. If these people are bad men, and yet do no harm, may it not be because of some good influences exercised over them? Have you exercised any good influences over them? Your complaint is that you have no influence at all. They do not vote for you nor with you. You do not offer to be their candidate, nor ask for their votes. You say they shall not vote at all. Yet somebody or something does exercise a good influence. Can it be the white men who act with them, and who are so bitterly denounced by you as meaner than the colored men themselves? And while you have been abusing those who treat the colored men generously, and are willing to act with them politically, did it never occur to you that these same men have been and may still be in some measure your protection and your defence? It may be that those whites whom you abuse so much for acting with the colored men politically, have exercised, and desire only to exercise a wholesome influence, and neither you, nor your wives, nor your children may know how much you are indebted to them for the good order and safety of society.

All the colored men and mean whites are against you, you say, and they are more numerous than you; and yet you provoke them with all your power of hard words. And now you threaten that you have the lands and they shall not make their bread, unless they vote with you, and that you have the houses and they shall not live in them, unless they vote with you; and that you have the meat and that they shall not eat it, unless they vote with you; and that they have to live by their labor, and that you will not employ them unless they vote with you; and that they shall quit your service, though they have not bread for to-morrow to keep their children from starving, unless they vote with you. This is not aimed at colored men alone, but at all white men who live by their labor.

Did it ever occur to you, ye gentlemen of education, property and character, to you, ye men and especially ye women, who never received anything from these colored people, but services, kindness and protection—did it never occur to you, that these same people, who are so very bad, will not be willing to sleep in the cold, when your houses are denied them, merely because they will not vote as you do? That they may not be willing to starve, while they are willing to work for bread? Did it never occur to you that revenge, which is so sweet to you, may be as sweet to them? Hear us, if nothing else you will hear, did it never occur to you, that if you kill their children with hunger, they will kill your children with fear? Did it never occur to you, that if you good people maliciously determine that they shall have no shelter, they may determine that you shall have no shelter?

One of the distinguished speakers in the meeting referred to also said that if any white man stepped over the line (that is voted in opposition to the Democratic party) and afterwards attempted to enter decent society, he should be kicked out.

Men who speak or attempt to act thus, or who approve or countenance such, are the personal enemies of those against whom it is aimed, and should be so treated by them in all the relations of life.

And now be it remembered that in the late election there were more than 20,000 majority of the free men of North Carolina who voted in opposition to the Democratic party. Will it be safe for the land-holders and the meat-holders to attempt to kick into disgrace and starve to death 20,000 majority of the free men of the State?

In the Democratic Convention for the State of North Carolina, which assembled in Raleigh on the 13th of August, the most gifted and popular speaker in the body said that heretofore we had been accustomed to treat Chief Justice Pearson and other distinguished gentlemen with respect, but now they have "disgraced" themselves by uniting with the opposition, and they are to be no longer recognized. What is to be the effect of all this. Can the Chief Justice and others almost as distinguished as he, and who have served and honored the State so long, can they submit to be kicked and disgraced by those who have the "land and the houses and the meat?" Will these persistent fomenters of mischief and treason never cry—hold! enough? Is it not enough that they destroyed the Government and filled the land with widows and orphans and bankrupts? Is it not enough that they have destroyed our peace and prosperity, our common schools, internal improvements, and every other interest, and left us poor and dishonored? With their hands red with the blood of sons and brothers slain, and their hearts black with the boast of crimes—with murders and thefts—the starving of prisoners and the most revolting outrages upon women and aged men, must they still cry havoc! and let slip the dogs of war?" Are we never to have peace? Are our sons to be reared only for the slaughter-field, that these mischief-makers may enjoy, to the exclusion of all others, "their lands and their houses and their meats," and that they may have the refined pleasure of kicking men better than themselves out of "decent society." Our older sons were killed or crippled in the late war. But three years have elapsed. Have our younger sons had time to grow up fat for the slaughter? Shall they go into the ditches again, while others stay at home to enjoy "their lands and their houses and their meat," and keep themselves so "decent" that if you attempt to enter their society you must be "kicked out?"

But let it not be supposed that all who have lands and houses and meat are of the mischievous class of which we have spoken. We hope that a very large majority of those who have lands and houses and meat are humane, christian gentlemen, who scorn to countenance the oppression which is threatened. The Chief Justice and the thousands who act with him have lands and houses and meat, but they do not have them to use for oppression. And we know that some of those who threaten have neither lands nor houses nor meat, nor have they any decency to spare, much less boast. But in times of violence extreme men assume unwonted importance, and we therefore call on all reasonable and moderate men, whether they have lands and houses and meat or not, to arouse themselves and prevent these desperate mischief-makers from again plunging the country into strife, anarchy and bloodshed.

The desperate spirit which is manifested towards the government has rendered it necessary for us to provide the requisite means to preserve peace and order. We have provided for organizing the militia and rendering a sufficient portion of it effective in case it be needed to overcome violence and execute the laws. But white and colored citizens are to be organized separately. We have deemed it necessary to pass a stringent law against the bribery and intimidation of voters. The object of these and other measures has been only to provide for preserving the public peace, to secure a fair and untrammeled expression of the popular will in elections, and to furnish the government with the means to enforce its authority and have the laws promptly executed.

We now appeal to all the law-loving and law-abiding people of the nation, but especially to you, men of North Carolina, whose ancestors were the first to declare for that Independence under which the Union was formed and liberty secured; to you, who were the last to be driven into secession and rebellion against the Union—to you, who were the most bitterly reviled and the most grievously scourged by Confederate tyrants, during the dark days of treason and blood. We appeal to you, men of the mountains, of the midlands and of the seaboard, to come forward in defence of the Union, the Constitution and the laws, and to command the peace! Make known to these ever-restless and turbulent revolutionists, who once deceived, and then oppressed and ruined you, that freemen have rights which are sacred; that they establish governments and make laws to be obeyed; and that they possess the will and power to enforce their rights, and to defend their governments and their laws against the threats and violence of all who attempt to overthrow them.

We need peace. Who among the freemen of America has a hand strong enough to maintain the authority of the nation and awe turbulent and rebellious men into submission and obedience? That Providence which has ever seemed to take under especial care the affairs and destinies of this Republic, has raised up for us, in these times of trouble such a man. In the struggle to establish this Government it gave us General Washington. In the struggle to preserve it against rebellion and treason, it has given us General Grant. With the reins of Government in his hands, would any traitor dare attempt further disturbance of the public peace? They feel and confess that their last hope is staked on defeating his election to the Presidency. Will you, our countrymen, allow them to realize that hope, and again plunge this land into strife, bloodshed and desolation? You may avert it and secure lasting peace by your ballots in the approaching election. If not, you must submit to give up your liberties, or prepare to resist the army which General Blair and his *President elect* will "compel" to come down upon you, to undo, overthrow and break up; to substitute anarchy and war in the place of order and peace. May we be spared the dreadful scenes that must follow!

"Let us have peace!" These are the words of General Grant. Sustain him with your votes, and you sustain peace. Like "the still small voice," to the Prophet on Horeb, after the winds and the earthquake and the fire, so now to the American people come the gentle words, "Let us have peace." While the discontented, the proud and turbulent threaten war and blood, let this people arise in their majesty and command the peace! And in order to secure it for the future, let them place General Grant in the Presidential chair.

We have thus plainly spoken to the people of North Carolina, because we beleive that to apprize them of existing danger, and to indicate whence it is threatened, is the best means of averting it.

If the disreputable and criminal threats to revolutionize and overthrow the Government, and to coerce the voters of the country by starvation and social prescription to vote with those who propose it, are attempted to be executed, the most terrible scenes of violence, bloodshed and civil war must inevitably come upon us. But if those who are warned in time can be persuaded or compelled to abandon their treasonable and wicked designs and practices, to obey the laws, keep the peace and submit to the will of the people, expressed in fair elections, untrammelled by violence, threats, or intimidation, good order will prevail in every branch of society and among all classes of our citizens; the Government will go on calmly and peaceably in the exercise of its legitimate and accustomed functions, the rights of all will be protected, the public peace will be preserved, and prosperity, good will and kind feeling will soon return to bless a distressed and suffering people, and to secure and perpetuate their liberties for generations to come.

Todd R. Caldwell, Jos. W. Holden, Geo. W. Gahagan, Samuel Forkner, Isaac Kinney, Jno. A. Hyman, W. M. Moore, Hugh Downing, J. N. Davis, B. D. Morrill, Isham Sweat, J. S. Leary, R. Falkner, S. C. Burnett, Wm. Barrow, J. R. Simmonds, J. B. Cook, F. W. Foster, J. P. Vest, P. A. Long, E. A. Waldrop, H. E. Stilley, T. A. Sykes, Jonas Hoffman, Henry Eppes, J. R. Mendenhall, Wm. Barrow, E. K. Proctor, Jos. Dixon, David Hodgin, W. D. Jones, J. T. Harris, N. B. Bellamy, J. S. Harrington, R. W. Lassiter, E. A. Legg, F. G. Martindale, W. A. Moore, D. J. Rich, T. M. Shoffner, Chas. Winstead, Peter Wilson, W. Amos, W. G. Candler, W. T. Gunter, J. B. Long, J. T. Reynolds, Thos. Snipes, A. C. Wiswall, G. W. Price, F. G. Moring, W. B. Richardson, S. G. Horney, L. B. Banner, Matthew Carson, J. A. Crawford, S. D. Franklin, G. A. Graham, E. A. White, W. B. Seigrist, T. M. Vestal, E. W. Pou, B. R. Hinnant, A. W. Stevens, O. S. Hays, L. G. Estes, W. T. J. Hayes, Jos. Blythe, D. D. Colgrove, R. R. Rea, B. F. Morris, Joel Ashworth, J. C. Rhodes, J. T. Pearson, —— Hutchings, James H. Harris, Abel Kelly, R. T. Long, Byron Laflin, C. Mayo, W. W. McCanless, Geo. P. Peck, J. H. Renfrow, J. T. Reynolds, A. S. Seymour, Thos. Snipes, Jas. Sinclair, G. W. Stanton, J. E. A. Waldrop, G. Wm. Welker.

The Leaf Tobacco Manufacturers.

A meeting of leaf tobacco dealers was held in New York on Monday evening to protest against the law recently made in Congress forbidding the sale of leaf tobacco in small quantities, unless on payment of a very heavy tax or license, and a committee was appointed to proceed to Washington to see Commissioner Douglass on the subject.

1872.

APE FEAR AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

The Executive Committee of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association have the pleasure of announcing the following General and Special Premiums for Field Crops to be awarded at the Fourth Annual Fair of the Association, in the Fall of 1872:

FIELD CROPS.

COTTON.

For largest crop of Cotton upon four (4) acres or more of upland, with statement of quality of soil, mode of cultivation, amount and kind of manure used, the time of planting and variety of cotton; the land to be measured and the yield to be vouched for by affidavit—one bale to be exhibited:

1st Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value..$50
2nd " " " " ..30
3rd " " " " ..20

For largest crop of Cotton upon one (1) acre of land, regulations same as above:
Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value.......$25
For largest crop of Cotton on one acre by a boy not over eighteen years of age—Medal and $20
For second largest crop..........15
For third "..........10

CORN.

For largest crop of Corn grown upon four (4) acres of upland. Regulations same as for Cotton; two (2) bushels to be exhibited as sample:

1st Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value..$50
2nd " " " " ..30
3rd " " " " ..20

For largest crop of Corn grown upon one (1) acre of land, same regulations as above:
Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$25
For largest crop of Corn on one acre made by a boy not over eighteen years of age: Medal and.......$20
For second best crop.......15
For third ".......10

WHEAT.

For the largest yield of Wheat from five (5) acres; under same rules and regulations for Cotton and Corn—two bushels to be exhibited: Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value.......$20

OATS AND RYE.

For largest yield of Rice, Oats or Rye, same regulations as above; two bushels to be exhibited:
Premium, each—Sterling Silver Plate, value.......$20

POTATOES.

For largest crop of Sweet Potatoes upon one (1) acre; one-fourth to be dug and two (2) bushels to be exhibited as sample:
Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value.......$20
For largest crop of Irish Potatoes upon one-half (½) acre.
Same regulations as above for Sweet Potatoes:
Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value......$10

PEAS, &C., &C.

For largest crop of Ground Peas upon one acre:
Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value.......$20
For largest yield Stock Peas upon one acre; for largest yield of Turnips upon one acre; for largest yield of Beets upon one acre.—Two bushels of each to be exhibited; under same regulations as other crops:
Premium, each—Sterling Silver Plate, value.......$10

HAY.

For largest yield of Stock Pea-vine Hay on one acre; one bale to be exhibited:
Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value......$25
For largest yield of Native Grass; one bale to be exhibited; quality and quantity to be considered:
Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value.......$25
The grass must be cut from land cultivated for Hay.
Largest yield of Red Clover upon one acre; largest yield of Cultivated Grasses upon one acre; one bale of each to be exhibited:
Premium, each—Sterling Silver Pate, value.$25
To the farmer who raises and applies the largest quantity of Domestic Manures to, and by each horse, mule or ox, used in the cultivation of his farm, the quantity to be certified to by two or more competent witnesses:
Premium—Solid Silver Plate, value.......$50

All the rules and regulations specified in the foregoing Premiums *must be complied with. Affidavits* and *certificates*, as required, to be filed with the General Secretary, when the articles are entered, *otherwise* the Awarding Committees will withhold Premiums.

Largest yield of each of the following articles of fruit and vegetables, to be proved by affidavit and submitted to the Committee:

Garden Peas	$10
Cucumbers	10
Tomatoes	8
Asparagus	10
Radishes	5
Peaches	8
Pears	5
Grapes, Scuppernong, Flowers and Concord.	10

SPECIAL PREMIUMS

By the Navassa Guano Company of Wilmington:
500 pounds Navassa Guano for the best yield of corn from 4 acres upland.
500 pounds Navassa Guano for the best yield of cotton from 4 acres of upland.
500 pounds Navassa Guano for the best yield of oats from 4 acres of upland.
500 pounds Navassa Guano for the best yield of turnips from 4 acres of upland.
500 pounds Navassa Guano for the best yield of sweet potatoes from 4 acres of upland.
500 pounds Navassa Guano for the best yield of peanuts from 4 acres of upland.

The Navassa Guano to be used alone in competing for the above Premiums, or only in combination with plantation manures or vegetable matter. Samples of the crops named must be exhibited at the Fair of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association. Yield of crops required to be properly authenticated in accordance with the regulations of the Association, and decisions to be made by Committees appointed for the purpose by the Association.

Competitors are required to furnish the General Secretary with a detailed statement of their modes of application and culture.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 21, 1871.
Maj. J. A. Engelhard, General Secretary Cape Fear Agricultural Association:

SIR—As State Agents for the Carolina Fertilizer, we offer the following premiums, to be competed for at the Annual Fair, November, 1872:
1,000 lbs. Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Cotton to the acre.
1,000 lbs. Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Corn to the acre.
1,000 lbs. Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Wheat to the acre.
600 lbs. Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Peanuts to the acre.
400 lbs. Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Sweet Potatoes to the acre.
400 lbs. Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Turnips to the acre.

The above premiums are for crops produced by the use of Carolina Fertilizer alone, or in combination with plantation manure only; and the awarding of said premiums is left discretionary with the Committee of the Association, under their rules.

Competitors will be required to furnish us with detailed statements of mode of application, and culture, and the results; and the awards of the Committee will be fulfilled by shipment of the Fertilizer as directed, upon receipt by us of the above required statements.

Very respectfully,
DEROSSET & CO., State Agents.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 9th, 1872.
Maj. J. A. Engelhard, General Secretary Cape Fear Agricultural Association.

SIR:—As Agents of WHANN'S RAWBONE SUPERPHOSPHATE and the STAR AMMONIATED SOLUBLE PHOSPHATE, we offer the following Premiums to be competed for at the Fair of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association to be held in the Fall of 1872:
2,000 lbs. Whann's Superphosphate for the largest production of Cotton to the acre.
2,000 lbs. Star Phosphate for the largest production of Cotton to the acre.

The above Premiums are for crops produced by use of either of the above Fertilizers alone, or only in combination with plantation manures or vegetable matter.

We offer also one ton each of "Whann's" and "Star Phosphate" in competition with other phosphates or Commercial Fertilizers. Certificates must be furnished to the General Secretary, setting forth that our Phosphates were used, side by side, with other Fertilizers. The person who produces the best results from the use of either "Whann's" or "Star," compared with any or all others, shall be entitled to one ton of the special manure used. The same quantity of each of the competing Fertilizers to be used in the test and on the same kind of ground.

Competitors are required to furnish the General Secretary with a detailed statement of their modes of application and culture.

VICK & MEBANE, General Agents.

MAJ. J. A. ENGELHARD, Secretary C. F. A. A:

SIR:—Please offer the following as Special Premiums to be competed for at the next Fair of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association, in November, 1872:
1,000 lbs. Cape Fear Guano for the largest yield of cotton to the acre.
1,000 lbs. Cape Fear Guano for the largest yield of corn to the acre.
500 lbs. Cape Fear Guano for the largest yield of peanuts to the acre.
500 lbs. Cape Fear Guano for the largest yield of sweet potatoes to the acre.

The above premiums are for the crops produced by this guano alone.

The rules and regulations of the Association must be complied with.

NORTHOP & CUMMING.

Other Special Premiums, and the General Premium list, will be issued early in the Spring. Very attractive premiums wil be offered in all departments of industry, including a valuable Premium to the housewife exhibiting the largest and best specimens of her handiwork.

Of what does a philosopher in threadbare garments remind one? The poor-suit of knowledge.

WILMINGTON NORTH CAROLINA

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ALEX. SPRUNT, British Vice-Consul, of Sprunt & Hinson.
P. MURPHY, Attorney at Law.
J. D. WILLIAMS, of J. D. Williams & Co., Fayetteville
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SPECIAL FEATURES AND ADVANTAGES.

1st. No restriction on Residence or Travel.

2d. No extra charge on the lives of Females.

3d. Policies Incontestible after Five Years.

4th. The rates of Interest on the Funds of the Company higher than those on the Funds of Companies located in other States, thus insuring larger Dividends to Policy Holders.

5th. The Directors and Officers of the Company are prominent NORTH CAROLINIANS, who are KNOWN to be men of INTEGRITY and WORTH.

6th. The Company is established on a solid and permanent basis, steps having been taken to increase the Capital Stock to $500,000.

7th. **All the Funds of the Company are Invested in this State and Circulated among our own People.** This fact should commend the Company, above all others, to North Carolinians. It is well known that hundreds of thousands of Dollars in Life Premiums are annually sent North to enrich Northern Capitalists, thus continually draining our people of immense amounts which should be kept at home. On this ground the friends of this Company confidently appeal to every son of the Old North State, and ask their support for this **Home Institution**, which, while it offers substantially all the advantages of Northern Companies, helps to build up **Home Interests.**

JAMES D. BROOKS,
General Supervising Agent,
Raleigh, N. C.
THOS. GRÆME Local Agent.
april 5th, 1872. 162–

FLAVORING EXTRACTS are of primary importance in cookery; and of all articles of this description the highly concentrated Standard Extracts, prepared by Joseph Burnett & Co., Boston, are pronounced by leading cuisiniers—Professor Blot among the number—the purest and best.

Just the Remedy Needed.—Thanks to Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, we have for years been relieved from sleepless nights of painful watching with poor, suffering, teething children.

50,000 Dollars Will be Paid for any remedy which will cure Chronic Rheumatism, Pains in the Limbs, Back and Chest, Sore Throat, Insect Stings, Croup, Dysentery, Colic, Sprains and Vomiting, quicker than Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment; established in 1847; never fails. Sold by all Druggists. Depot. 10 Park Place, New York.

Thurston's Ivory Pearl Tooth Powder.—The best article known for cleansing and preserving the teeth and gums. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. F. C. Wells & Co., New York.

Human Wrecks.—Every day and hour we meet with broken down specimens of humanity—wrecks that seem past hope of salvage. At least seven-eighths of these might be filled with new vitality, by a course of Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters. Many are suffering from the reaction of rum-polluted bitters or powerful minerals. It is characteristic of Dr. Walker's Great Restorative that it neutralizes the effects of these mis-called remedies, and accomplishes, in due time, a perfect cure.

Pratt's Astral Oil.—More accidents occur from using unsafe oils, than from steamboats and railroads combined. Over 200,000 families continue to burn Pratt's Astral Oil, and no accidents directly or indirectly have occurred from burning, storing or handling it. Oil House of Charles Pratt, Established 1770, New York.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, depression of spirits and general debility in their various, forms; also, as a preventive against Fever and Ague, and other intermittent fevers. The Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all Druggists, is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness, it has no equal.

Risley's Genuine Golden Bell Cologne Water according to the original formula of Prevost, Paris, so long and favorably known to the customers of Haviland, Harral and Risley and their branches, for its fine permanent fragrance is now made by H. W. Risley and the trade supplied by his successors, Morgan & Risley, Wholesale Druggists, New York.

Christadoro's Hair Dye.—This magnificent compound is beyond contingency, the safest and most reliable Dye in existence; never failing to impart to the Hair, uniformity of color, nourishment and elasticity. Manufactory, 68 Maiden Lane, New York.

A Beautiful White, soft, smooth and clear skin is produced by using G. W. Laird's "Bloom of Youth." It removes tan, freckles, sunburns, and all other discolorations from the skin, leaving the complexion brilliant and beautiful. Sold at all druggists. This preparation is entirely free from any material detrimental to health.

Nature Gives us Teeth, but she does not preserve and purify them. That must be done with Eragront Sozodont. The dental bone and its enamel casing are made invulnerable to all destructive influences by the daily use of this benificent preparation.

Carbolic Salve unequalled as a Healing Compound. Physicians recommend it as the most wonderful remedy ever known. Price 25 cents per box. John F. Henry, Sole Proprietor, 8 College Place, New York.

SVAPNIA is Opium purified of its sickening and poisonous qualities. It is a perfect anodyne, not producing headache or constipation of bowels, as is the case with other preparations of opium. John Farr, Chemist, New York.
june 1 210-deod&w1m

CONGRESSIONAL CANVASS

Third District.

Hon. A. M. WADDELL and NEILL McKAY Esq., candidates for Congress, will address the people of the Third Congressional District at the following times and places:

Carter's Mills, Moore county, Wednesday, June 19th.
Carthage, Moore county, Thursday, June 20th.
Jonesboro, Moore county, Friday, June 21st.
Turner's X Roads, Harnett county, Saturday, June 22d.
Lillington, Harnett county, Monday, June 24th.
Averasboro', Harnett county, Tuesday, June 25th.
Beaufort, Carteret county, Saturday, June 29th.
Jacksonville, Onslow county, Tuesday, July 2d.
Kenansville, Duplin county, Thursday, July 4th.

Additional appointments will be announced hereafter.

*** District papers please copy.

BILL HEADS AND CIRCULARS
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THE NEATEST STYLE.

Colonel JOHN D. TAYLOR having declined the nomination, the delegates to the Conservative Convention of the District composed of the counties of Bladen and Brunswick are hereby notified to re-assemble at Black Rock, in Brunswick county, at 12 M. on SATURDAY, 29th day of June, in order to nominate a candidate for the Senate for that District.

SALTER LLOYD, Chairman.
june 21 w2t

IN COMPLIANCE WITH the wishes of my friends, I announce myself as a candidate in the Tenth Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Duplin and Wayne for a seat in the Senate of the approaching Legislature. H. R. KORNEGAY.

Kenansville, N. C., June 17th, 1872.
june 20 226-tf

DUFFIELD'S CELEBRATED

HAMS!

THE OLDEST AND BEST BRAND.
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The reputation of these Hams is world-wide. They secured the Premium at the Paris Exposition, the World's Fair, and invariably get it when entered at State Fairs. We purchase them direct from the Duffield Ham and Provision Company, Chicago.
Duffield's Boneless Breakfast Bacon,
Duffield's Buffalo and Beef Tongues,
Duffield's Dried Buffalo Beef.
These goods are all of the choicest curing in this country. Sold only by
CHAS. D. MYERS & CO.,
7 North Front Street.

ONLY $2.

Two Dollars only for a Kit of Extra No. 1 Bay Mackerel—full twenty pounds—large and choice. This seasons catch. Cheapest ever sold in this market.
CHAS. D. MYERS & CO.

THIRTY-FIVE TUBS of the choicest Goshen and Orange County Butter.
Twenty-five Pails, ten pounds each, Extra Choice Butter—Family Packages.
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7 NORTH FRONT STREET.
june 23 229–

WE ARE FREQUENTLY COMPLIMENTED on the superior quality of our CHOICE TEAS. Every variety
GREEN, BLACK,
NATURAL JAPAN and
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june 20 226–
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june 14 22-w6m*

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BY A
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Contains some sensible advice on the subject, as it is based upon common sense principles, which an experience of many years as a member of the Gold Board and New York Stock Exchange has fully corroborated.
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may 3 28-wlych

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This Bank is now open for the transaction of business.
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feb 4 110-d&w-tf

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TO SUIT ALL AGES.
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The Premiums for the Cape Fear Agricultural Fair together with several Special Premiums contracted for and furnished by this House.
dec 22. 1871. 49-wlych

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WITH
JOHN L. WOOSTER,
DEALER IN
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Corner Front and Market Streets,
(McLin's Old Stand)
WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.
may 17, 1872. 18-wly

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned has qualified as Administrator upon the estate of Freeman Broadwell, deceased, late of Richmond county, North Carolina.

All persons holding claims against the Estate are hereby notified to present the same to the undersigned at Laurel Hill, Richmond county, or to R. S. French, Attorney, Wilmington, before the 15th June, 1873.

Persons indebted to the Estate are required to make payment immediately.

D. P. JOHNSON,
Administrator of Freeman Broadwell.
june 14 221-d3t&w3t

H. R. KORNEGAY,
Attorney at Law,
KENANSVILLE, N. C.,
Will practice in the Courts of Duplin, Wayne Lenoir and Jones.
dec 15th, 1871. 48-wlych

$100 to 250 per month guaranteed sure to Agents everywhere selling our new seven strand WHITE PLATINA CLOTHES LINES. Sells readily at every house. Samples free. Address the GIRARD WIRE MILLS, Philadelphia, Pa.
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Price only $15.00, and fully warranted for five years. These machines will Stitch, Hem, Fell, Tuck, Quilt, Cord, Bind, Braid and Embroider in a most superior manner. And are warranted to do all work that can be done on any high-priced machine in the world. For Circulars and terms, address S. WYNKOOP & CO., 2054 Ridge Avenue, or P. O. Box 2726, Philadelphia, Pa.
may 24 28—w3m

SPECIAL.—GENTLEMEN WISHING VISITING CARDS, would do well to call a the JOURNAL OFFICE